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FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. INF PROPOSALS

Aim of Initiative Disclosed

LD010142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] TRUD and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA have published reports concerning U.S. President Reagan's statement on proposals for a so-called interim agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons. These proposals are being accompanied by noisy publicity from Washington's official spokesmen. At the same time, in the initial reaction of the U.S. press there are numerous critical commentaries about these proposals. PRAVDA's correspondent in New York, Tomas Kolesnichenko, exposes the essence of the propaganda campaign surrounding Washington's new initiative. Its main aim is to throw dust in people's eyes, for Reagan is certainly not renouncing the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe; according to his new proposal their deployment should be carried out in stages, in doses. But, the PRAVDA correspondent reports, even one U.S. medium-range missile deployed in Western Europe is nothing less than a disturbance of the strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, a violation of the principle of equality and equal security.

'Strong Doubts' Raised

LD010910 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Next a comment by Spartak Beglov, a news analyst for NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. He takes a look at the position of the United States on disarmament. In the last few days top-ranking officials in the American Administration have been coming out with statements nearly every day about foreign policy and disarmament. The speeches are given wide publicity and presented as proof of the United States' desire for peace. In this respect President Reagan is quite active. These statements are intended to impress the public and force Americans and West Europeans to be more receptive to building up the nuclear strength of the United States.

The President would like to be sure that the unprecedented military budget is passed Congress. He is also trying to neutralize an anti-missile movement in Western Europe and create the impression that the United States is seeking a compromise solution to the issue of missiles. But his statements raise strong doubts. The President tells the Europeans: Let me introduce in Europe at least some of the missiles planned to be deployed there and with every new dose of an arms buildup we will force the Russians to disarm. But this is nothing other than a pretext for an arms buildup in Europe.

In contrast the Soviet Union is against increasing the number of missiles. It proposes a moratorium on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and eventual mutual radical reductions. The United States would like to upset the current parity in arms and gain superiority. As was stressed by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov in his recent interview for the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, such attempts to invent increasingly more options for better ways to start a nuclear war in hopes of winning are not only irresponsible but insane.

PRAVDA Criticizes Proposals

PM312109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko's dispatch: "'Zero' With a 'Line'; About Reagan's New 'Initiative'"]

[Text] New York, 31 Mar -- A vocal propaganda campaign is now being mounted here over Washington's new "initiative" on the issue of medium-range nuclear weapons.

Even from the way in which it was put forward it could be assumed that its main aim was to mislead. First of all the "big press" was mobilized. A few days before the President's speech "sensational" information began to be "leaked" to the press and to television from "authoritative sources": The White House is ready to show "flexibility" and to "compromise" at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

Then R. Reagan assembles the NATO countries' ambassadors in order to announce the "dramatic decision." The United States, not withdrawing the "zero option" but merely pushing it into the background, is putting forward a "interim solution"; it is proposed that the number of American and Soviet missiles and accordingly the number of warheads be brought to an "equal level" The President did not say how many. (He'll announce this in another speech. One more "sensation"!) The main point lies in the essence: After all, what is being offered is not just anything, but the principle of "equal rights and ceilings." In what respect is that not a "flexible" position? and "noble" too? After all, if the USSR agrees to reduce its medium-range missiles, the United States will no. be prepared to deploy in Europe not around 600 missiles in addition to the medium-range nuclear weapons that it and NATO already have there, but "rather fewer." The British and French nuclear forces are still left out of this "equality" of Reagan's, as are the hundreds of American aircraft that are delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons.

In other words, a "line" ["palochka"] has been added to the "zero." A clearly propagandist line, because the U.S. President offered nothing qualitatively new by comparison with the "zero option." The "zero option," which envisaged the unilateral disarmament of the USSR, was conceived for the purpose of blocking the Geneva talks and then deploying the missiles, citing "Moscow's intractability." According to the new proposals, their deployment is to be carried out "in a metered fashion," in other words, in stages. Yet even one American medium-range missile deployed in West Europe is nothing other than a violation of the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States and a violation of the principle of equality and equal security.

That is precisely how Reagan's proposal is assessed in the first commentaries. S. Donaldson (ABC TV) called the U.S. proposal "clearly unacceptable to the Soviet Union since it does not take into account the British and French nuclear arsenals," and observer (D. Shour) noted that the "new proposal does not change the administration's approach to the essence of the issue." Quite rightly. After all, Washington's zero does not stop being a zero, even if it has a "line" through it.

As M. Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, declared in an interview, "the administration has proved yet again that it is by no means interested in the Geneva talks and is using them merely as a screen in order to fool public opinion." Retired Rear Admiral Larocque, a well-known public figure, noted that "it is ridiculous not to take into account the British and French nuclear arsenals because they exist."

What has been the reaction on Capitol Hill? At first glance pretty strange. While the Republicans are praising their boss, the majority of Democrats are remaining silent. But this is understandable. After all, it is a question of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity," of a propaganda action worked out in conjunction with the NATO elite. This is not a matter for "intraparty [as published] feuds" -- better keep silent.

However, it is clear that the new "interim" U.S. proposal is destined for a short propaganda lifetime. The fanfares will cease and everything will fall into place. After all, in 1981, when Reagan proposed the "zero option," propaganda fanfares were also sounded and many people believed that the United States sincerely wanted to find a way to solve the problem.

But time passed and, as G. Smith, former head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and chief U.S. representative at the SALT I talks, has written, the American proposal -- the "zero option" -- "created no basis whatever for agreement and...our chief representative at the talks, Paul Nitze, was perfectly well aware of this. I cannot imagine the Soviet Union agreeing to limit its medium-range missiles while the British and French missile systems are left out of account.... That is unfair, of course."

John Douglas, the well-known specialist and chairman of the board of directors of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has spoken out in the same vein. The United States, he declared, had to abandon its "zero option" because it was only too clearly helping to intensify the crisis on the continent and intensify the arms race. As the well-known observer L. Gelb notes, "the new proposal has been made by Reagan not only for Moscow, which, the administration realizes, is bound to reject it, but also for West Europe." The main point now so far as Washington is concerned, the observer believes, is to abate the pitch of antiwar and anti-American feeling among millions of Europeans.

Here is yet another characteristic fact. Immediately after the President's speech none other than representatives of America's most double-dyed reaction rushed to the defense of his new "initiative." W. Buckley, the editor of the ultraright-wing NATIONAL REVIEW, the notorious Z. Brzezinski and other representatives of the "old" and "new" right appeared on television the whole day. With one accord they congratulated the President on the "new pressure on the USSR" and welcomed his cold war rhetoric. Buckley, for instance, declared that "if it is necessary to have another cold war in order to disarm the Soviet Union, then let us have it." So there. What Reagan thinks, Buckley says.

But the administration's attempts to force the Soveit Union to embark on unilateral disarmament are futile. Just like Washington's attempts to secure by means of "new initiatives" a propaganda justification for the plans for a nuclear breakthrough on the European Continent.

NATO 'DUAL DECISION', ARMS BUILDUP VIEWED

LD311503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Vladlen Kuznetsov]

[Text] The replies by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to questions from a correspondent, published in PRAVDA on 27 March, have riveted the attention of the European and world public. What is the reason for this interest and reaction? Primarily the fact that the Soviet leader once again insistently stressed the need to find a just solution to the thorny question of nuclear weapons in Europe. A conclusion to the struggle against the NATO plans to deploy new American missiles in West Europe is of crucial significance from the viewpoint of prospects for the development of events not only in Europe but all over our planet.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov called on the leaders of the West to withdraw the threat hanging over the world, over Europe, which the escalation of the arms race contains. An appeal was addressed to the leaders of the West, and primarily to the American Administration, not to violate the military-strategic parity achieved in the postwar years between East and West, to maintain it as a reliable guarantee of peace. In order to maintain this parity it is essential to refrain from any attempts to obtain military superiority, essential to observe strictly the principle of equality and identical security, the basis of all negotiations on measures to restrict and reduce arms.

Taking account of the serious nature of the international situation as 1982 met 1983, the increase of the threat of war and the responsibility of the present for the fate of peace and security in general, the Soviet Union and other socialist states undertook important international actions, made large-scale initiatives directed at putting a brake on the arms race, at the preservation and strengthening of the process of detente, at the prevention of a conflict that would bring ruin to human civilization. The efforts of the collective socialist foreign policy are now being concentrated on the task of not allowing nuclear war -- not small, big, limited, or total -- also not allowing a war with the use of conventional weapons, which is becoming increasingly terrible, which in its strike capacities is approaching mass-destruction weapons.

The decision on adding to the NATO nuclear arsenal in Europe was taken at a time when, following the great political success of the European conference held in 1975, there appeared the hope of reducing confrontation on that continent in the military sphere as well. This hope was also strengthened by the military-strategic parity between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, confirmed both by many major political figures on both sides of the Atlantic and by the competent specialists in the sphere of disarmament. And suddenly someone in NATO discovered the so-called nuclear lagging behind the Soviet Union. It turns out that the military specialists of the West, who at the Vienna negotiations have meticulously enumerated many times every Soviet rifle and every Soviet servicemen right down to the cooks, have overlooked, as they now say, the Soviet monopoly on medium-range missiles. Such a "monopoly" in inverted commas can arise in out time when there are quite a lot [redacted]letely up-to-date technical possibilities and means of establishing the truth only as an instance of out-and-out deliberate bias and wild fantasy on the part of those who seek a pretext to justify new armaments programs.

When they cannot find such pretexts, since they purely and simply do not exist in nature, they invent them. The NATO leaders can rest easy. Their strategists and planners of armaments, the military monopolies are not eating their bread for nothing. Neither in total power nor in individual decisive components does NATO lag behind the Warsaw Treaty. There are probably more grounds for concern among other people. Here is a precisely established fact. If we take nuclear charges -- and this means nuclear weapons which kill people and destroy buildings -- at present NATO has 1 and 1/2 times as many such charges as the Soviet Union. If we turn to nuclear weapon carriers, means of delivery, then the picture is as follows. The NATO countries have 986 units and the Soviet Union has 975. So who in that case should make up for its lagging behind, increase its weapons, who should catch up? Incidentally, the politicians who have placed themselves in the position of having been overtaken and forced to give chase admit from time to time, on those occasions when they want to appear before the public in the halo of omnipotence and to adorn themselves in the laurels of defender of the fatherland, who precisely is ahead and is setting the pace of the arms race. The Russians cannot catch up with us, Ronald Reagan declared, not without pomp, on 17 October 1981 at a press conference.

The champions of NATO missile upgrading had no intention of catching up, they meant to overtake, and now. If the Soviet Union were to agree at the Geneva negotiations to the American zero option, which is being presented as the pinnacle of wisdom and justice, then its inferiority to the NATO countries in the number of carriers would be twofold and in the number of nuclear charges threefold. It is clear that it is impossible to come to agreement on such a basis.

Even before the NATO dual decision the Soviet Union had proposed to settle this quarrel peacefully, and not to raise the political temperature in Europe to boiling point. It expressed readiness to reduce the quantity of its medium-range missiles if NATO thought again and refrained from weapons upgrading. This, alas, did not happen. Political confrontation in Europe is increasing between West and East.

There are not yet any new American missiles on European soil, but they are already casting their gloomy shadow both on interstate relations and on the talks in Geneva, Vienna, Madrid and on the whole landscape of international politics. The trans-Atlantic weapons upgrading plans created serious political problems for the governments of a number of countries of West Europe, a considerable section of whose population opposes the consent of its authorities to the deployment of the missiles. Indeed, between the donors and receivers of the missiles such complications have arisen which on both this and the other side of the Atlantic they would prefer to avoid. It is awkward for everyone, everyone feels uneasy, it is bad for everyone.

In the little over 3 years since the adoption of the NATO decision, which is dangerous for the fate of European and general peace, the Soviet Union has made more than one attempt to remove this threat in the common interests of East and West. It proposed a freeze on the existing level of medium-range nuclear weapons, then unilaterally halted the further deployment of such weapons in its European part. Following this, the Soviet Union started, again unilaterally, to reduce a considerable number of its medium-range missiles. Rejecting the version of the falsifiers that the missiles being reduced in the European part of the Soviet Union would be moved beyond the Urals and from there would also be aimed at West Europe, the Soviet Union stated that no extra missiles would be deployed from where West European states would be accessible. The unilateral measures and concession were made in order to create appropriate conditions for the negotiation in Geneva, to crown them with an honorable compromise, with an accord which would suit all parties.

In paving the way toward a mutually acceptable solution the Soviet Union raised various versions of solving the controversial problems. It was proposed either not to have any nuclear weapons in the European zone at all -- not medium-range, tactical, not on the part of the Soviet or on the part of the NATO states, which would have been, so to speak, an absolute zero for both sides -- or for both sides to reduce their medium-rang weapons -- missiles, aircraft carrying nuclear weapons -- by more than two-thirds. Then there would be no Soviet and American medium-range missiles facing each other at all, and the Soviet Union would keep only as many missiles as Britain and France have, which have more than one-fourth of all aircraft and missile-launchers for medium-range nuclear weapons of NATO in Europe. Also on the subject of aircraft the Soviet Union advocates full equality at a considerably lower level than at present. The medium-range missiles of Britain and France number 162. Just as many missiles, not one more, would be left by the Soviet Union in its European part, having reduced all the rest exceeding that number, if Washington would refrain at the Geneva talks from deployment of its missiles in West Europe.

Full equality in missiles, full equality in aircraft and moreover at a considerably lower level than now: This is the position of the Soviet Union. How can one in all honesty deny that this position is honorable, just and based on the principle of equality and identical security? What does Washington reply to all these manifestation of good will and readiness to reach accord honorably? They reply with tests of missiles designed for deployment in the West European springboards of NATO. They reply by practical preparation in these springboards for receiving the new nuclear systems, not waiting for the outcome of the negotiations. They reply by ignoring the Soviet proposals. They reply, finally, by even further tightening the knot at the Geneva negotiations, attempting artifically to involve in them the problem concerning security in the Far East.

Official Washington is now trying to persuade people that supposedly the deployment of new American missiles would not be counter to the aims of the Geneva negotiations. They say that the one does not hinder the other. The missile deployment will take its normal course, and the negotiations will also proceed, so to speak, in parallel. But there must be no parallelism, no automatism in this matter. In Washington and the othe capitals of the NATO countries they should take account of that fact that the deployment of new missiles, even gradually at the beginning, in small quantities, would in effect undermine the ground under the talks on nuclear arms limitation.

If the deployment of the new missiles starts, a qualitatively new situation will arise, such a situation as would force the Soviet Union to take the appropriate response measures. But this would be an undesirable version for the Soviet Union, not its choice.

A possibility of avoiding the worst, a possibility of finding the optimum version which would satisfy both the countries of West Europe and the Soviet Union and its allies, and the United States, such a possibility still remains. The Soviet proposals which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov again recalled in replies to the PRAVDA correspondent remain in force. They are proposals that the Soviet Union and NATO should have in Europe an equal number of missiles and an equal number of aircraft or that there should be no nuclear weapons there at all, medium-range or tactical. These proposals await a response on their essence, and not a fruitless insistence on the Reagan zero or any sort of equally dubious modifications to it.

REAGAN'S ABM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ASSAILED

PRAVDA: 'New Militarist Venture'

PM301539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Washington's Skywalkers: On the White House's new Militarist Venture"]

[Text] New York, 29 Mar -- Among the commentaries in the press here on the White House's latest statement on U.S. nuclear strategy is a cartoon in THE WASHINGTON POST. In the drawing the President, holding a diagram, is saying: "As you can see for yourselves...." The diagram shows a Soviet flag over the Kremlin several times larger than the American flag over the Congress, while a Soviet missile towers threateningly over an American missile, which is lying on its side. But the situation -- "disastrous" according to the U.S. President -- can still be saved. Above, the hero of a space movie is catching the enemy missile in a net.

Delivering a policy speech last Wednesday, R. Reagan announced the start of the development of a new generation of "anti-ballistic missile weapons" which would "offer a picture of a world inspiring hope for the future." As officials report, it is a question of laser devices and military anti-satellite systems which it is proposed to deploy in outer space.

As Yu. V. Andropov noted in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions in connection with the U.S. President's speech and the White House's new militarist ventures, it is time for Washington to "stop inventing more and more new versions of how best to unleash a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. This is not merely an irresponsible pastime, it is crazy."

Now Washington, trying to put a good face on a clearly poor political gamble, has decided to express surprise at "such a sharp tone" on the part of the Soviet leadership. Thus a State Department statement says that the Soviet Union is trying to present in a false light the plans for the creation of ABM weapons, which it says, are exclusively defensive in nature and reflect the White House's "concern" for maintaining peace and preventing nuclear war.

But before accusing other people of "misunderstanding," is it not best to put your own house in order and listen to the opinion of your own politicians, public figures, scientists and specialists in nuclear strategy on this question? It is no secret that in his recent speeches the President, artificially whipping up militarist hysteria, has tried to depict the Soviet Union as the "focus of world evil." As Congressman E. Markey observed acidly on this question, according to Reagan the White House is the noble hero of the sensational movie "Star Wars," Luke Skywalker, while Moscow is the perfidious Darth Vader in the same movie, who tries to take over the entire universe.

Then, in a widely publicized speech backed up by falsified diagrams, the head of state declares that in the face of "Darth Vader's" nuclear superiority the White House is forced to adopt retaliatory measures, including the creation of "ABM weapons" in the spirit of that same "Star Wars." Pentagon chief C. Weinberger also spoke of this last Sunday in the television program "Meet the Press."

However, J. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated with complete certainty that same Sunday on another television channel that strategic parity exists between the United States and the USSR. Who are the Americans to believe?

The creation of ABM weapons, it is noted by many congressmen, scientists and specialists in nuclear strategy here, runs counter to the spirit and the letter of the ABM treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States in 1972. It would undermine the sides' confidence and the entire process of strategic arms limitation talks. In this connection it is noted that it is the Pentagon strategists, seeking to achieve superiority, who are intensively developing ABM weapons.

The impression is created, people here note, that the administration deliberately put forward its "initiative" at that particular moment precisely in an attempt to lull the wave of anti-nuclear demonstrations and disorient the people. It was no accident that this happened on the eve of the vote in the House of Representatives on a resolution supporting a freeze.

"The development of such weapons increases the risk of military confrontation. That is why urgent measures are needed to prevent the militarization of space. The sides must immediately elaborate an agreement in this sphere," (U.S. Vayskroft), professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, believes.

"Together with my fellow scientists specializing in military strategy," I learned from (R. Garvin), leader of an electronic equipment research laboratory in Yorktown Heights, "I sent a letter to the White House and Moscow stating: 'We believe that the testing and deployment of any weapons in space will considerably increase the probability of war on Earth. That is why we call upon the United States and the USSR to elaborate a treaty banning these weapons.'"

I asked whether my interlocutor knew of the draft treaty put forward by the Soviet Union 2 years ago on banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space.

"Yes, that is a realistic and constructive step. I said so at hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Otherwise, Professor J. Weisner, who held the post of scientific adviser in J. Kennedy's and L. Johnson's administrations, believes, the signal will be given for the start of a highly dangerous new round of the strategic arms race which will be difficult to stop.

Thus, orders for the creation of laser space weapons are being fulfilled by Lockheed, TRW and other concerns. In the next 10 years alone the military department has "earmarked" about 100 space shuttle flights for the so-called "blue shuttles" program -- putting military payloads in orbit. Let us add that this year alone the U.S. Air Force space group is to spend more than $4 billion on developing, purchasing, launching and maintaining the functioning of military systems in space. Surely that is why the American side has refused to hold talks on banning anti-satellite systems.

Now, intimidating the Americans with the Soviet "nuclear threat," the White House has decided to officially legalize this "defense superweapon."

However, sober-minded Americans rebuff Washington's Skywalkers.

"This is really a highly dangerous, crazy venture -- preparing for war in space," W. Coffin, dean of New York's Riverside Church and fighter for peace, says. "These weapons are not an 'umbrella' against nuclear death, but a real threat to peace. The energies and talent of scientists should serve the good of mankind and be channeled into resolving global problems such as the search for alternative energy sources and the peaceful exploration of space, and should not be wasted on such criminal ventures."

I called the headquarters of the "Campaign for a Nuclear Arms Freeze" organization in Washington. Patricia Williams, its director for public relations and the press, came to the telephone;

"They are trying to convince us that the Soviets are ahead militarily. Therefore, we need 'defense.' But when MX, B-1 and Trident are being adopted, it is hard to believe that. The most important task now is to immediately freeze nuclear arsenals, and then start reducing them. Although this idea is supported by millions of people all over the country, the administration opposes that reasonable step."

NEW YORK TIMES observer A. Lewis notes: "The facts indicate that in 1981 the Soviet Union proposed a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space. So it appears that while the Russians are proposing to stop the arms race, the United States is starting a new round."

"Arms control talks," A. Lewis goes on, "are a complex and painstaking process. Each side must at least believe in the seriousness of the other side's intentions. But who will believe an American President who tries to tell his people that these science fiction weapons are the only way to security?"

It appears that things are not the same on Earth as they are in star movies. Washington's Skywalkers are far from being the embodiment of "virtue and peaceful intentions." With their laser pistols tucked in their jerkins and their fingers on the triggers, having formed the intention of inflicting the first strike, they risk setting our whole planet on fire. On the whole Washington's feigned perplexity at the concern and alarm of world public opinion over the new U.S. adventurist plans will hardly fool anyone.

Aims at Nuclear Strike Potential

LD311536 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The Pentagon has announced that a committee is being set up which will be in charge of the development of the anti-missile systems. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Soltan writes:

The United States plans to produce a new generation of strategic weapons. To listen to President Reagan one could think that those are all defensive measures. But this is only at first glance. Actually, the White House is thinking not about the defence but about the offensive. It is not accidental that the Reagan administration refuses so stubbornly to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which has pledged unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

In the opinion of the Washington strategists the space laser installations, anti-satellite systems and other means of destroying missiles which today seem fantastic are to give them a free hand in delivering the first nuclear strike.

The calculations are simple: to avoid retribution after a nuclear aggression by depriving the other side of the possibility to retaliate. In other words, another variant is being invented on how better to start a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. And, as the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov pointed out in his recent interview for PRAVDA, it is not simply irresponsible, it is mad.

The so-called defense doctrine advanced by President Reagan does not mean that the development and improvement of strategic offensive weapons will be slowed down. That will continue to go on at full speed. And it will follow a quite definite direction, acquiring the first nuclear strike potential. Huge funds are allocated for those purposes.

In 1972 the Soviet Union and the United States simultaneously signed a treaty on limiting the anti-missile defence systems and the first agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. Thus it was recognized that only mutual restraint in the field of anti-missile defence can make it possible to advance along the road of limiting and reducing strategic offensive weapons, that is to hold and reverse the arms race on the whole.

Now the Reagan administration has decided to destroy that interconnection. If that happens the floodgates will be opened for a mad race of all types of strategic weapons, both offensive and defensive. Such is the real meaning of the so-called defence doctrine of Washington, which by rights could be called a doctrine of preparing for an aggressive nuclear war. The flames of that war could sweep through the whole planet, including the United States.

U.S. Criticism Noted

LD311728 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 31 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan's irresponsible decision to start developing a new large-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system has run into sharp criticism in the United States. The President's remarks, THE BOSTON GLOBE points out, demonstrate an absence of serious approach to disarmament problems, unbecoming for a leader of a great power. One should not be so light-minded with regard to questions of war and peace.

The decision to develop a new anti-ballistic missile defence system is another evidence that the present American Administration is seeking military superiority, rather than arms control, said Michael Myerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council. It also shows that the U.S. Administration is seeking to acquire a potential for winning nuclear war. R. Keller, coordinator of the national nuclear freeze campaign, accused the head of the White House of dangerous deception. The President, he said, deliberately disinforms the American public in order to justify the implementation of his programme of building up the U.S. military power which is a heavy burden on the shoulders of the Americans.

Prominent atomic scientist Richard Garvin stressed that the development of a new ABM defence system may have just as disastrous consequences as the deployment of first-strike MX missiles. In his view, the main aim of the proposal is to justify the astronomical military spending planned by the administration. A comprehensive ban on arms deployment in space, R. Garvin pointed out, would meet the true interests of U.S. security.

Another prominent American scientist, Professor S. Drell of Stanford University, in an interview with the CNN television network, declared that the development of the ABM defence system, proposed by the head of the administration, will only instigate the nuclear arms race. Serious talks on the limitation of armaments, he said, constitute the only sure way of averting the threat of nuclear war. Nobel prize winner Arthur Schawlou stressed in an interview with the same t.v. company that the development of such a system will not eliminate the risk of nuclear war, but will only enhance it.

The head of the American committee for East-West accord, former commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific, retired Admiral Nowel Gailer [name as received] and expert on Soviet-American relations M. Krepon stress in the newspaper NEWSDAY the need for constructive talks on the limitation of nuclear armament. They point out that nuclear war can be prevented only through holding realistic talks on the reduction of nuclear armaments. Decreasing the burden of the arms race meets the interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union, they write. The United States may come to compromise with the USSR, without endangering its own security. The absence of such a compromise accord, on the contrary, threatens the interests of both countries, they stress.

The same opinion is expressed by Costa Tsipis, an expert of Massachussetts Technological Institute. U.S.-Soviet negotiations constitute the only way towards preventing nuclear catastrophe, he writes in the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES. The implementation of the programme, proclaimed by the President, will only result in another round of the arms race.

USSR DELEGATE COMMENTS ON CONCLUDING MBFR SESSION

LD311245 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Vienna March 31 TASS -- V. Mikhaylov, the head of the Soviet delegation, took the floor at today's concluding plenary meeting at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. He declared, as was stated at a press conference, that the concluding round was marked by new major initiatives of the socialist countries which opened up real possibilities of breaking the deadlock in Vienna and of making in the near future a practical beginning of reducing the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

These proposals are plain and practical, the Soviet delegate said. They make it possible to overcome many of those difficulties which delay the reaching of an understanding. They indicate a direct road to the target, reducing the number of questions subject to agreement. The proposal to agree on the reduction of armed forces to equal collective levels irrespective of differences in the estimate by the sides of the present numerical strength of the forces makes it possible to overcome the barrier of figures which for a long time blocked the talks.

A decision of the question on the original reduction in some of the Soviet and American Armed Forces and armaments on the basis of mutual example makes it possible to confine oneself to a minimum of necessary mutual understanding. Neither would it be difficult to effect a subsequent freeze of the levels of armed forces and armaments of all direct participants in the form of mutual political commitments which would be effective until the talks are concluded.

The proposals of the socialist countries in many ways take into consideration the Western positions and are based on mutual understanding, already reached by the sides on a number of questions.

Materialisation of these proposals would create preconditions for strengthening confidence between the parties to the talks. It has long been time for the West to pass over from words about confidence to specific deeds for the reduction of armed forces and armaments. Without effective material steps, adopted in fact, no kind wishes, no control would settle, and even could not possibly settle, the essence of the problem of detente and strengthening of confidence.

Progress in Vienna on the basis of the new initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries would promote a turn to the better in Europe, which lives through a responsible and crucial moment. Essentially, the problem is now: either certain NATO circles will push Europe to another and still more dangerous nuclear and conventional arms race with all its grave consequences, or it is possible to reverse developments towards political and military detente.

The Soviet representative called upon the Western participants to have another look at the state of affairs in Vienna and give a constructive reply on the essence of the proposals of the socialist countries.

The talks recessed until mid-May this year.

PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR ITEM PUT ON UN GENEVA AGENDA

LD261736 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

The question of preventing a nuclear war is in the centre of attention of the Committee on Disarmament. Many delegations of socialist and non-aligned countries point out that the situation which has now developed in the world has truly had no precedent in history: Nuclear weapons created by man can not only cause colossal destructions, killing and maiming hundreds of millions people but can also lead to disastrous consequences for the future of the whole of mankind.

Due to persistent efforts the delegations of those states have managed at last to overcome obstruction by the USA and its closest NATO allies and to secure that an item on the prevention of a nuclear war be put on the agenda of the committee.

"The demand to rule out a threat of nuclear self-destruction," Viktor Israelyan, the head of the USSR delegation, emphasised in his speech, "comes from an overwhelming majority of states and mankind as a whole. Millions of people in all countries of the world demand that all existing possibilities and all channels of multilateral, bilateral and other talks be used for achieving real progress in the cause of the prevention of a nuclear war."

Representatives of socialist countries gave convincing proofs of a possibility to work out concrete measures to exclude the threat of a nuclear war from the life of society. Herder (GDR) and Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) [TASS spelling] pointed out in their speeches that proposals contained in the Prague declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are a real alternative to slipping down to the fatal verge of a nuclear catastrophe.

On behalf of the delegations of socialist countries, the representative of the GDR tabled a working document in which it is pointed out that the Soviet initiatives -- renunciation of a first use of nuclear weapons, and proposals on a freeze of strategic arsenals, and on a moratorium on nuclear tests -- open up, provided there is reciprocity on the party of Western countries -- real prospects for constructive negotiations.

The message by the New Delhi non-aligned summit conference has had a positive effect on the adoption of the decision to consider the item on the prevention of a nuclear war. Mr. Dubei [TASS spelling], representative of India, pointed out that the leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement regard disarmament and development as the cardinal tasks of our times. In the spectrum of disarmament problems they specially emphasised the need to remove the threat of a nuclear war.

The clumsy attempts by the delegations of the USA and other NATO countries to justify their unwillingness to conduct negotiations on the prevention of a nuclear war on the plea that the question is not timely were resolutely condemned at the committee as a screen behind which the militarist circles seek to spiral the arms race up still more and to secure nuclear superiority for NATO.

CONFERENCE ON MARX HELD AT PACT HEADQUARTERS

PM311539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] A theoretical conference devoted to the 165th anniversary of the birth and centennial of the death of the founder of scientific communism, Karl Marx, was held at the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Headquarters.

The conference was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

K. Marx's ideas and practical deeds live on, he said, in the majestic accomplishments of the Soviet Union, in the growing might of the other socialist countries and in the successes of the world communist movement and national liberation struggle of the peoples of the world. Today in Marxism, developed in the new historical era by V.I. Lenin and by the collective creative work of the CPSU and the other fraternal communist and workers' parties, we find answers to the most urgent problems of our reality.

In the report by Army General A.I. Gribkov, Joint Armed Forces Chief of Staff, entitled "Karl Marx, Founder of Scientific Communism and Great Thinker and Revolutionary," much attention was paid to the works on military theory by K. Marx and his comrade, F. Engels. It was noted that the creative application of their teaching enables us to correctly understand the complex dialectics of military affairs and on that basis elaborate an effective military policy and realize as fully as possible the increasing potential of developed socialism in order to strengthen the defense of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The conference was also addressed by generals and officials of the Joint Armed Forces Headquarters Kh. Radanov, A. Palasti, G. Steiger, M. Stankiewicz, M. Constantinescu, M. Titov and J. Husak. In their speeches they noted that the march of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the successes of socialist and communist building in the fraternal socialist countries and the peoples' revolutionary gains are convincing evidence of the omnipotence and correctness of Marx's teaching and the guarantee of its immortality.

SOCIALIST BLOC TU LEADERS CONFER IN BUDAPEST

PM281529 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Mar 83 p 3

[Correspondent's report: "Conference of Socialist Countries' Trade Union Center Leaders"]

[Text] Budapest, 21 Mar -- A conference of leaders of the trade union centers of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietna, the GDR, Mongolia, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia has been held in Budapest. Taking part in the conference are delegations from the French General Labor Confederation, the Pan-Cypriot Labor Federation and the WFTU.

Those taking part in the meeting exchanged opinions on topical questions and tasks of the international and European trade union movement.

SHALAYEV MEETS WITH INTERNATIONAL TU LEADERS

LD010011 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- Chairman of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of the USSR Stepan Shalayev met with the president of the trades union international of workers in the services sector Alain Puchol and the union's general secretary, Hans Lorentz, now staying in Moscow in connection with the holding of the 30th session of the union's executive bureau.

They exchanged opinions on questions of the international trade union movement and the activities of the trade union international.

BALKAN NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CONFERENCE HELD IN SOFIA

LD310906 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- The international conference of scientists on questions of creating a nuclear-free zone on the Balkan peninsula, held in Sofia on the initiative of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, shows that "the idea of creating nuclear-free zones is becoming ever more popular," PRAVDA'S correspondent in Sofia Andrey Krushinskiy writes in this newspaper today. At the same time, the conference is "an example of the growing striving of broad public circles, specifically, such an influential part of the public as workers of science, for concrete and resolute actions against the unrestrained build-up of nuclear arsenals, for equal cooperation of Eastern and Western countries, for detente and peace," the correspondent points out.

The author recalls that the movement is mounting in various parts of Europe and in other continents for the creation of a kind of "oases of security," where the development, testing, production, deployment and transportation of nuclear weapons would be banned. This idea is supported in a number of U.N. resolutions and approved in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

"Unlike Antarctica and Latin America, where under international agreements signed in 1959 and 1967 the deployment of nuclear weapons has already been banned, the Balkan peninsula, which enjoyed in the past the ill fame of the "powder keg of Europe", is now the area of direct contact of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. This factor complicates the task of creating a nuclear-free zone there and at the same time makes the task more topical and more important from the political point of view. If the problem is solved in conditions of the Balkan peninsula, it could become a pattern of truly goodneighbourly relations".

PRAVDA'S correspondent points out that "the creation of a nuclear-free zone is not the end in itself. Todor Zhivkov pointed out in one of his statements that the turning of the Balkan peninsula into a nuclear-free zone would meet the interests of peoples and would become a tangible contribution to improving the international climate".

USSR-PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKS STRIKE ANNIVERSARY

LD311658 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- The Union of Soviet Friendship societies and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a function in Moscow to mark the 60th anniversary of a strike at the Beijing-Hankow railway in China which was anti-imperialist and anti-militarist by its nature.

Members of the central board and activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, prominent sinologists, representatives of the Moscow public, and officials from the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Moscow were present at the function.

REPORT ON U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION PRC VISIT

LD291654 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] The deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Peng Zhen, has met the delegation of the United States House of Representatives in Beijing. Addressing the American congressional delegation, Peng Zhen named the Taiwan issued as the main barrier to the development of Sino-American relations. He said the Taiwan issue will only be solved when and if the United States begins to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China and stops interfering in its internal affairs. Describing the Taiwan problem as a sore in Sino-American relations, Peng Zhen at the same time voiced hope that the members of the legislative bodies of both countries would make efforts to eliminate it. One the eve of the arrival of the American delegation in Beijing, China criticized Washington's two China's policy in connection with deliveries of American weapons to Taiwan and the violation of the joint Sino-American communique of 17 August 1982.

USTINOV TO LEAD MILITARY DELEGATION TO GDR

LD010650 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0641 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 1 April (TASS) -- A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, will pay an official friendly visit to the GDR in the first 10 days of April this year at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State, it is reported here officially.

USSR-CSSR LEGAL AID TREATY RATIFIED IN MOSCOW

PM010939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Ratified"]

[Text] By a decree dated 25 March the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified the treaty between the USSR and the CSSR on legal aid and legal relations in civil, family, and criminal cases signed in Moscow 12 August 1982.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIANS VISIT UZBEK RED CRESCENT -- The Uzbek Red Crescent Society received a visiting group of Hungarian Red Cross members on 27 March. During their visit to the Uzbek SSR, the members of the Hungarian Red Cross acquainted themselves with the work of Uzbek Red Crescent centers in oblasts and rayons. The Uzbek Red Crescent Society has been systematically extending aid to peoples suffering from natural disasters and imperialist attacks. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Mar 83 GF]

IZVESTIYA ON MEDITERRANEAN'S STRATEGIC ROLE

PM311527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[L. Kamynin "International Review": "The Mediterranean: Area of Cooperation or Seat of Tension?"]

[Text] You only have to look at the political map of the world to see the significance of the Mediterranean in contemporary international relations. Its waters wash the shores of many countries in southern Europe, North Africa, and West Asia. Very important shipping routes linking states and continents run through it. Acknowledged as an arena of peaceful cooperation by virtue of that alone, the Mediterranean pulsates alarmingly with more and more new centers of tension causing increasing alarm among the peoples of nearby countries and the entire world public.

The names of the small southern Sicilian town of Comiso and the Greek capital of Athens have been appearing in telegraph agency reports recently. Their names are linked with events which cast further light on the present situation in the Mediterranean. The first concerns the Pentagon's plans to deploy some of its new medium-range missiles intended for Western Europe (112 out of 572) In the Apennine Peninsula for which the Italian Government, as is well known, has declared a readiness to set up a military base near Comiso. The second concerns the latest round of U.S.-Greek talks which have begun in Athens which center on the question of the future of the U.S. bases in the land of ancient Hellas.

Washington has declared the Mediterranean, that vast region located several thousand kilometers from the United States, to be a "zone of its vital interests." Or more precisely, a zone of U.S. imperial pretensions. U.S. strategists themselves acknowledge that their Mediterranean policy contains a "multilevel thrust." There is the U.S. striving to lay its hands on the tremendous wealth, especially oil, with which nature endowed this region. The attempts to intimidate the national liberation movement of the peoples of the Arab East and the African Continent, and the readiness to interfere in the internal affairs of those countries where changes displeasing to Washington are taking place.

But the main matter is the U.S. military-strategic designs aimed at transforming the Mediterranean into a bridgehead for the implementation of its aggressive schemes against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Pentagon is trying to set up a kind of "cordon sanitaire" around those countries' own backyard.

Within the NATO framework and by means of a number of bilateral agreements, the Pentagon has created a whole network of naval and air force bases in the Mediterranean region. These bases are located in Italy, Greece, Spain, and Turkey. U.S. submarines, aircraft carriers, and strategic bombers equipped with nuclear weapons, including the so-called forward-based forces spearheaded against the Warsaw Pact countries, are based there. Ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet plow the Mediterranean's waters day and night. It was brought into the area as long ago as World War II but then remained there as the U.S. Naval mailed "fist."

But this is not enough for Washington. It is striving to expand its military presence in the Mediterranean so as to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

But, as Yu.V. Andropov's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions stress, "all attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are futile. The Soviet Union will never permit that, it will never face any threat unarmed. Let Washington grasp this firmly. It is time that Washington stopped inventing increasingly new alternatives of how best to launch nuclear war in the hope of victory. This is not simply an irresponsible occupation, it is also insane."

Washington is also pursuing this insane policy in the Mediterranean.

The already overfull arsenals of nuclear and other types of modern weapons are being built up there. The United States has announced its intention to increase its naval forces. There are reports, specifically, of plans to enlarge the U.S. 6th Fleet with new ships including those specially designed for transshipping the "Rapid Deployment Forces."

With his customary aplomb, Pentagon chief C. Weinberger stated that the U.S. Navy must also "rule the waves" (!). That is the dream of those who harbor aggressive plans. Having included the Mediterranean in its "arms upgrading" plans, the Pentagon is seeking every means -- "twisting the arms" of some, blackmailing, and bribing others -- of expanding its old and creating new military bases in this region. Nor is it "left out" of the U.S.-NATO program for the deployment of new generations of nuclear arms -- the Pershing II and cruise missiles.

Mention has already been made of the base being built for some of those missiles near Comiso. According to Western press figures, Italy is second to the FRG among North Atlantic alliance members in Europe in terms of the number of military bases housing nuclear weapons. And now there is another with new-generation missiles. As the Italian press has noted, U.S. interest in Italy has grown even more because of the discord between Turkey, Greece, and NATO. And the consequences were quick to make themselves felt: The Pentagon is now trying to transform Italy -- not without its rulers' consent -- into a nuclear missile outpost in the Mediterranean.

Does one need to show the gravity of the consequences with which all this fraught both for the Italians themselves and for neighboring countries' peoples? After all, the U.S. missiles will transform the territories where they are to be deployed into a potential theater of military operations and the local populations into the hostages of aggressive U.S. policy.

Furthermore, the medium-range missiles' long shadow will fall on many other Mediterranean countries. Given Washington's overall expansionist course toward this entire region, where is the guarantee that U.S. generals are not already mapping out the missile trajectories for their future "operations" in the most diverse directions? The Italian press, incidentally, recalled that there used to be an airfield near Comiso from which Mussolini's fascist air force took off to bomb Malta....

In addition to Italy, Spain is also highly regarded in Washington and at the North Atlantic bloc's Brussels Headquarters as a "considerable factor" for strengthening NATO's southern flank. That is why literally massive pressure was exerted on Madrid so as to accelerate its membership of the "Atlantic club." Spain, which became the 16th NATO member, has been assigned the role of a kind of "sentry" at the junction between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The country's new government decided to "freeze" Spain's entry to that pact's military organization and declared that it would not permit the deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory. But NATO does not want to re-examine, even less to store in the archives, its military-strategic schemes regarding Spain. The pressure on Madrid continues. New evidence of this is provided by the above-mentioned Weinberger's recent visit to Spain.

The United States is trying to "hide" its pretensions to uncontrolled mastery of the Mediterranean and the desire to expand its military potential here behind a demagogic ballyhoo about a nonexistent "Soviet threat." U.S. propaganda is trumpeting about the "communist danger" allegedly hanging over southern Europe and so on, and so forth. In brief, it is imposing itself as defender of the littoral states' peoples and is trying to convince them that U.S. bases somehow serve the "common interests" of the security of those countries where they have been set up. In fact, of course, it is all quite different.

AP has reported from Athens that the U.S. bases in Greece give that country "minimal benefit in the defense sphere." In the Greek Government's opinion, their existence generally "meets only U.S., not Greek interests."

As the many facts convincingly attest, the United States is using its bases in Greece for interference in the internal affairs of that country and of other states, primarily in the Near East. The Madrid press, in turn, has repeatedly written that the U.S. bases on Spanish territory will also be the "transshipment point" for transferring military freight connected with Washington's same interventionist policy.

The U.S. 6th Fleet is a graphic example of U.S. "gunboat diplomacy" in the Mediterranean. Its sorry participation in the 1956 Suez crisis has been increased by an endless list of even more flagrant provocative actions in subsequent years. Having supported Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon Washington did more than just send its fleet to its shores. It also transferred a large detachment of U.S. Marines there. Even to this day, up to 10 U.S. warships are constantly to be found in Beirut's waters.

It is no secret to anyone that in general, Israel's aggressive actions in the Near East, under U.S. imperialism's direct patronage, are creating a particularly unstable and explosive situation in a substantial area of the Mediterranean.

Washington's "concern" for peace and freedom in this region of the world is also graphically demonstrated by the following example. Incensed by Libya's independent policy, the United States recently undertook provocation -- for the umpteenth time! -- against that Arab state. The aircraft carrier Nimitz, flagship of the U.S. 6th Fleet, and other U.S. warships were dispatched to Libya's shores. At the same time, the Pentagon sent to Egypt reconnaissance aircraft equipped with AWACS early warning systems.

In the words of the Damascus newspaper AL-BA'TH, the U.S. military wanted to "demonstrate to the world the efficiency of the U.S. Central Command (CENTOCOM)." As a result, a dangerous situation posing a threat to peace was created off Libya's shores. The UN Security Council took this up as a matter of urgency. And ultimately, if the U.S. provocation "demonstrated" anything to "the world," it was only the force and flagrant pressure that the present U.S. Administration regards as the main instrument of its foreign policy.

According to the figures produced by many years of observation, the level of the Mediterranean is falling by an average of 1 mm per year. Instead, the degree of tension is rising far more noticeably as a result of the dangerous U.S. and NATO policy. As history attests, Mediterranean problems have in essence never been purely local in character. As a rule they have developed into events of international significance. And it cannot be ignored that this is now a region where the threat of war is becoming particularly tangible.

That is why all who seriously support security in the Mediterranean have greeted with great interest the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries formulated in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states. Thus, President S. Kyprianou of Cyprus rated this document an "important contribution to the efforts toward eliminating the danger of nuclear war and creating trust in international relations."

In the Mediterranean, as in other regions of the world, the Soviet Union's only aim is to preserve peace and strengthen the peoples' security. Taking into account the unceasing intrigues of the U.S. 6th Fleet and other aggressive NATO forces, the Soviet Union, as a Black Sea state most closely connected with the Mediterranean has, at times, considered it necessary to send its warships into Mediterranean waters so as to promote stability in that region. Our country opposes military rivalry. It supports the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world including the Balkans, and advocates that the Mediterranean be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation.

At the Prague conference in particular, the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries called for talks to restrict naval activity and reduce naval arms, for the removal of warships bearing nuclear arms from the Mediterranean, and the rejection of the deployment of nuclear weapons on Mediterranean countries' territories.

A powerful movement has been launched in Italy, Greece, Spain, and other Mediterranean countries to eliminate foreign military bases and defend peace and the peoples' security. The Apennines are in turmoil these days: Tens of thousands of Italians, joined by representatives of other countries' antiwar movements, have gone out into the city streets firmly resolved to prevent the deployment of cruise missiles near Comiso.

The mass demonstrations which have swept Greece are taking place under the symbol of general support for the socialist government's course of removing U.S. military bases from the country's territory. At the Greek-U.S. talks in Athens, the government presented a specific schedule for the withdrawal of the bases and stated its intention to monitor the activity of all U.S. military installations until their removal so that they cannot be used against countries friendly to Greece.

Washington's envoy wants to force their partners in the talks to abandon their demands. But in reply to this, a powerful and firm "No to U.S. Bases!" and "No to U.S. Nuclear Missiles!" is building up throughout the country. The special stance taken by Athens at the NATO nuclear planning group meeting at defense minister level in Vila Moura (Portugal) also attests to the increasing realization in Greece of the danger of blindly following in the wake of Washington's nuclear strategy.

The road to peace and security in the Mediterranean is not easy. But it does exist. And the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is doing everything to clear it of difficulties and obstructions in the name of all the peoples' future.

SOVIET JOURNALIST COMMENTS ON EXPULSION FROM UK

LD010348 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0330 GMT 1 Apr 83

[By Chris Moncrieff, PA chief political correspondent, and Paul Fuller, PA staff reporter]

[Text] Expelled Soviet journalist, Igor Titov said he thought it was an "early April fool's joke" when he was told he was being ordered out of Britain.

"I was informed by the Soviet charge d'affaires at 5:30 pm that I was being expelled," he said, last night at his luxury flat in Warwick Gardens, Kensington, London.

"My first reaction was that he was playing an early April fool's joke. But he assured me it was no joke."

Mr Tikov, 38, who distributed a business card describing himself as the correspondent of NEW TIME [NOVOYE VREMYA] magazine, said: "This is absolute rubbish. It is political provocation. I am no spy."

"There had been absolutely no indication previously that this was to happen."

"I had been looking forward to spending at least another year in Britain after the home office gave me permission to stay for another year just a few days ago."

Mr Titov disclosed that he had recently written articles for his magazine on cruise missiles and in the January edition he wrote about a demonstration at Greenham Common, Berks, on December 12.

"I do not know if that is what has upset the British Government," he said.

"We are journalists and we know what we are writing. It might upset someone or it might not."

"I have absolutely no idea why I am being expelled. It is ridiculous to suggest that I am a spy."

"This is an outrage and a scandal. If the government, with Mrs Thatcher in charge, wants to indulge in provocation, she will get it," he said.

"I will now have to give up journalism when I return to Moscow. When it comes to spying I don't know anything about anything."

"I am absolutely innocent of any charge of that character."

Mr Titov lives with his wife, Julia, and two children, Olga, nine, and Victor, seven.

His son was born in London and his daughter came to Britain when she was six months old.

Both children attend the Soviet embassy school where Mrs Titov used to work as a teacher.

Mr Titov worked in London from 1974 until 1979 as a British correspondent with the Russian news agency, TASS.

He returned to Russia and the joined the NEW TIMES magazine, described as a Soviet weekly of world affairs.

Mr Titov, who appeared cheerful said: "Lots of people in the press and political world in London know me."

Ironically, he has attended many press briefings at the Foreign Office, where news of his expulsion was given to the Soviet charge d'affaires.

He added: "I have got everything I need back home in Moscow. I have work, a nice flat, and a car back home. My children are very happy about going home."

He said he believed he was the first Russian journalist ever to be expelled from Britain.

He did not know the two expelled Soviet diplomats, Lieutenant Colonel Gennadiy Primakov and Mr Sergey Ivanov, and he had not been working with them.

PRAVDA ON INCREASING USSR-UK ECONOMIC COOPERATION

PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS, Correspondent N. Larionova reports: "Developing Traditions of Trade"]

[Text] A Soviet-British roundtable meeting on questions of further developing scientific, technical, trade, and economic cooperation between the USSR and Britain ended in Moscow 29 March.

A wide range of questions was discussed in connection with international economic cooperation, the effect of modern technology on the economy, world energy and raw materials resources, international financial problems, and the organization and management of industrial production. Particular attention was devoted to questions of the state of and prospects for bilateral scientific, technical, trade, and economic cooperation.

The meeting was organized by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Confederation of British Industry. [TASS report ends]

The same questions were discussed at the 67th annual meeting of the British-Soviet Chamber of Trade, held in Moscow earlier.

PRAVDA correspondent N. Larionova asked R. French and S.G. Wagner, who took part in the meeting, to speak of the prospects for trade and economic relations between our two countries.

"This is the first time that our chamber, formed back in 1916, has met on Soviet soil," R. French, chairman of the chamber's Executive Committee and chief of the East Europe Department of the chemical concern ICI, said. "Representatives of some 200 British firms have come to Moscow."

"The timing of the meeting was very well chosen: Although in recent years an increase in Soviet-British trade has been observed, it has lagged behind the growth in the Soviet Union's trade turnover with other Western countries. Whereas prior to 1970 Britain ranke first in the USSR's trade with the West, now it is no higher than seventh or eighth.

"Our countries are traditional trade partners. The main obstacle to the development of economic relations between the USSR and Britain is, I believe, the lack of good will on our government's part. But British business circles are fully determined to develop trade with your country. This is confirmed by the unprecedented interest on their part in the chamber's Moscow meeting."

"We expect considerable progress in trade between our countries in the sphere of agriculture. By agricultural output I mean not only food and fodder for livestock, but a whole series of associated sectors of industry. And this includes the exchange of scientific and technical information."

"I believe that if we succeed in improving the state of our trade this will have the best possible effect on the development of political relations between our countries. All of the 200 Britons who came to Moscow are, so to speak, 'armed to the teeth.' But our weapons are favorable credit terms, offers of new contracts, and requirements for deliveries of Soviet products.

"As regards the future development of Soviet-British trade, I would like to speak metaphorically. Trade is the tenderest of plants. It withstands neither frost nor drought. You have to care for it, and then it will produce a magnificent flower."

"Longstanding good relations link our firm with the Soviet Union," S.G. Wagner, director of Courtaulds Central Trading Ltd., said. "For 27 years our business cooperation has been uninterrupted. The volume of our trade has increased immeasurably. Apart from deliveries of textiles, plastics, and chemicals, our firm has built seven plants in the Soviet Union."

"There are huge reserves in the Soviet market which we are constantly studying. I will take this opportunity to thank Soviet people for their hospitality and warm reception."

FRANCE'S 'SERIOUS FINANCIAL MEASURES' DISCUSSED

LD311907 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The rightwing forces of France have unleashed a broad propaganda campaign the aim of which is to discredit the efforts of the present government to extricate the country's economy speedily from its state of crisis. Our correspondent Anatoliy Potapov reports from Paris:

[Begin Potapov recording] The Palais Bourbon, the home of the National Assembly or Parliament of the French Republic.

It has been announced that in the next few days the government of Pierre Mauroy will raise a vote of confidence in Parliament. The French Government has approved a number of serious financial measures. Their aim is to support the French franc, to stop inflation, and to counter the large deficit in the country's state budget. These measures were taken immediately following the formation of the new Council of Ministers, and the third recent devaluation of the French franc, and of course the French press is now paying enormous attention to this subject. [camera provides shots of the French National Assembly intercutting to shots of newspaper items] But it should not be forgotten that the present government of leftwing forces is functioning under conditions of a capitalist system and its economic laws. And this harsh blow to the French franc was engineered on the part of American, West German, and French capital, with the aim of breaking the course of social reforms of the present government. The government states that these measures which it is now taking are forced.

The paper L'HUMANITE expresses the fear that the present measures may cause a certain curtailment of production and consequently increase unemployment. It stresses on the pages of the paper of the French Communists that the measures affect the interests of the workers, at a time when currency speculators are operating in France earning big incomes from it. Besides this, there are the 170,000 richest families in France. The income of each such family is 9 million francs. And the paper expresses the desire that these measures be added to and improved. The CGT [General Confederation of Labor] of France has stated that some government decisions may be corrected by working people.

ROMANOV TO LEAD GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO FINLAND

LD312356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] In accordance with an understanding which was reached, an exchange of government delegations between the Soviet Union and Finland will take place at the beginning of April this year, to take part in celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The Soviet Government delegation will be led by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the Finnish delegation will be headed by Finnish Foreign Minister Stenback.

BRIEFS

PONOMAREV BOOK IN PARIS -- Paris March 31 TASS -- "Peace, Socialism, and Working Class" is the title of a book issued here for mass circulation by the Paris publishers "Pergamon Presse France". Its author is Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The work includes his theoretical researches analysing the policy of the CPSU in the present stage of development of socialism and setting forth the theoretical foundations of the international activity of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. "Pergamon Presse France" inaugurated a series of publications under the rubric "Marxism-Leninism" in May 1981, Ian Maxwell, the president and director general of the publishers, told a TASS correspondent. The first volume in this series included documents and other items about the 26th Congress of the CPSU. Subsequent volumes reproduced articles and speeches by Soviet leaders which aroused enormous interest of all people who cherished peace and security on earth, since they dealt with such problems as the consolidation of peace, detente, and limitation of the arms race. The book "Peace, Socialism, and Working Class", Maxwell said, also enables French readers to get a broad idea of Soviet internal and foreign policy. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 31 Mar 83 LD]

ANDROPOV REPORTEDLY TO VISIT SYRIA IN APRIL

NC010836 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Damascus have mentioned that a Soviet delegation headed by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU secretary general, will make an official visit to Syria during April.

Further Details

JN010748 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Apr 83 p 18

[Text] Damascus, QNA -- The QNA Damascus correspondent has learned from diplomatic sources in the Syrian capital that a high-level Soviet delegation led by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU general secretary, will pay an official visit to Syria during April. The correspondent also learned that contacts are currently underway between the Syrian and Soviet leaderships to set the date and work out the itinerary for the visit.

REACTION TO USSR MIDEAST STATEMENT REPORTED

Arab, U.S. Press Cited

LD312032 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 31 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The Soviet Government statement that the Israeli militarists are increasing pressure on Syria has been perceived all over the world as a serious warning from Moscow. This statement has aroused a broad response in the Arab world, in the countries of the socialist community and in the West.

The mass media in Damascus have reported that this statement was perceived with great satisfaction and understanding in the Syrian Arab Republic. Thus the SANA agency singles out the necessity, expressed in the Soviet Government statement, of exposing and frustrating Israel's aggressive designs toward Syria. The Soviet Union again states that Syria is not alone in facing a threat from Israel. The Arab patriots, to whom justice and honor is dear, are on its side, the Syrian newspaper AL BA'TH stresses.

Kuwaiti newspapers are writing that the Soviet Union has stated that the time has come to put an end to Israeli aggressive actions and placed the responsibility for the action of the Tel Aviv expansionists on Washington, which is arming the Israeli Armed Forces.

And here is the reaction of the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Soviet Government, the paper notes, accused Israel of preparing for a plundering strike against Syria and warned that such actions constitute playing with fire. At the same time, Tel Aviv is continuing to whip up anti-Syrian hysteria.

In particular Defense Minister Moshe Arens and Moshe Levy, the New Israeli chief of staff, are cultivating threats of starting a preventative war against Damascus. The latter stated that Israel is ready to fight a possible war with Syria in spring of this year and explained that the warm spring weather and also the political differences in the talks between Israel and Lebanon could lead to clashes between Israeli and Syrian troops, and the appropriate preparation is being carried out.

Libyan Praise

LD311407 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1930 GMT 30 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Alarming new reports are coming from the Middle East where the situation is already dangerously strained. The military and political leaders of Israel vie with one another in statements about the inevitability of a preventive war against Syria and about the Israeli Army's readiness for it. Military preparations are being openly conducted in Israel with the aim of delivering a piratical strike against Syria. This is noted in a Soviet Government statement.

The statement says that the present intention to strike a blow against Syria is connected with the fact that this country is the main obstacle to the implementation of the Tel Aviv leadership's annexationist designs. To break Syria, to make it renounce its opposition to the imperialist and Zionist intrigues is the longstanding objective of Tel Aviv, and not only of Tel Aviv. When the Israeli military sweeps Arab lands with fire and sword, everyone knows that this sword was placed in its hands by Washington. It is time Tel Aviv stopped playing with fire, the Soviet Government statement points out.

The Soviet Union stresses once again that the legitimate rights and interests of all peoples of the Middle East can be safeguarded not by force of arms or by war but by political endeavors by all interested parties, by a just and comprehensive settlement.

Within a few hours there have been the first reactions to this important statement. The Libyan news agency, JANA, describes the Soviet Government statement on the threat of an Israeli attack on Syria as a serious warning to the Tel Aviv brasshats. The agency stresses that the unfailing support of the Soviet Union for the Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli expansion is an important factor in the defense of the lawful interests of the peoples of the Near East, in the preservation of peace and security in the region.

AUCCTU ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOLIDARITY WITH SYRIA

LD312326 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- The situation in Middle East has again extremely aggravated. Disquieting reports which are coming in quite certainly point to the dangerous concentration and extraordinary military preparations, which are conducted by the Israeli troops on the occupied part of the Lebanese Al-Biqa's Valley in direct proximity of Syria's frontiers. Israel is drawing there armed forces and military equipment, turning that area into a bridgehead for a new aggression, stresses a statement which was made by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

On behalf of 132 million members of the Soviet trade unions the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions declares its invariable fraternal solidarity with Syria, with the rightful national liberation struggle of Arab peoples for their sovereign rights, for the exercise of the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own.

The Soviet working people, the document stresses, firmly denounce Israel's militaristic designs, its escalation of anti-Syrian military preparations. The Soviet working people firmly demand that the threat to the Syrian Arab Republic be averted, that peace in that region be ensured with due account for the legitimate national interests and security of all the peoples inhabiting the region.

FURTHER ON ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST SYRIA

Israeli, Syrian Troops Exchange Fire

LD010148 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Beirut March 31 TASS -- Tensions continue in the area of the east-Lebanese valley of Al-Biqa'. In the last twenty four hours there have been intense artillery exchanges between the Israeli troops and the Syrian contingent which is part of the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon. New tank units of the aggressor are being moved into the valley. According to the Al-Sahafiya news agency, the Israelis have begun building a military airfield near the town of Ad-Damur, 20 km south of Beirut.

In the south of Lebanon, the invaders are engaged in massive combing-up operations, round-ups and searches in villages and Palestinian refugee camps. In the Ain al-Hilwa camp near Sidon over seventy people have been arrested on suspicion of having links with the partisans. The approaches to the Ansar concentration camp, near which Israeli patrols have recently been attacked, have been sealed off. [Word indistinct] have been carried out also in the town of Tyre.

Reportedly, fleeing terror and persecution from Israeli invaders, about 60 Palestinian families left the refugee camps near the town of Nabatiyah and about 70 families left Sidon in recent days. Despite Israeli repressions, general strike was declared in many Palestinian camps in the south of Lebanon on the occasion of the "day of the land" marked by the Arab people of Palestine.

Military Preparations 'in Full Swing'

LD312334 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1920 GMT 31 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] It is being reported that in the Al-Biqa' Valley preparation of Israel military positions is in full swing. The occupiers have started construction of a military airfield on Lebanese territory in the area of the town of Ad-Damur. And Tel Aviv is trying to negotiate all these obvious facts, stating that the Soviet Government's warning is allegedly without foundation. Such false methods will hardly be able to convince anyone. Tel Aviv's habits are well known not only in the Arab world but also far beyond its boundaries. While playing with fire, Israel is at the same time trying to lull the vigilance of the Arab countries. Speaking at a meeting of the Syrian Government, Prime Minister Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm stated that Israel has of late stepped up the campaign of blackmail and threats directed at Syria. The Syrian people, al-Kasm said, are ready to give a decisive rebuff to the Israeli aggression. Tel Aviv will not succeed in subjugating Syria, in forcing it to turn from its chosen path.

REPORT ON SOVIET DELEGATION RETURN FROM SYRIA

PM311137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by T.Kh. Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has returned to Moscow from Syria. It had visited that country on an official visit at the invitation of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

SOVIET ADMIRAL GORSHKOV DEPARTS PDRY 29 MAR

GF291620 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Soviet Fleet Admiral Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy defense minister, and commander in chief of the naval forces, and the delegation accompanying him, left Aden today after a visit lasting several days to our country. During the visit, he held talks with party and state officials and military leaders at the Defense Ministry.

In a statement to ANA, Comrade Gorshkov expressed his satisfaction for the warm welcome and the results of the meetings and talks with party, state, and Defense Ministry officials. He said: I have conveyed the warm greetings and wishes of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He stressed that the cooperation relations between the two friendly countries in political, economic, and social fields are within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty which was signed between the two friendly countries in December 1970. He said that the friendship treaty, which is a basis for strengthening the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen's [PDRY] role and position in the region, is of great important and that it is natural to have cooperation in the military field and improve and develop the PDRY's defense capability in order to defend the revolution's achievements against enemies. He said that the cooperation between the two countries will continue and is regarded as an important fact in establishing industrial production programs and in enhancing the quality of cadres.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PDRY 31 MAR

GF311730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation which includes Karen Brutuents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikita Semenovich Ryzhov, first deputy foreign minister, arrived in Aden this morning on a visit to our country that will last several days. During that time, the delegation will hold talks with a number of brother officials in the party and the state.

In a statement to ANA, Ryzhov explained that this visit comes within the framework of bolstering relations between the two friendly countries. He indicated that he will hold talks on bilateral relations and on some aspects of the international situation.

The delegation was received at the airport by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee; Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, Central Committee member and our ambassador to the Soviet Union; Muhammad 'Ali 'Nayah, deputy foreign minister; a number of officials from the Central Committee's Secretariat and the Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

REPORT ON SOVIET-EGYPTIAN EXCHANGE OF ENVOYS

PM311627 Cairo MAY in Arabic 27 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "New Ambassador to Soviet Union to Be Appointed"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is studying the question of an exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Soviet Union in the light of various reports. This is expected to take place very shortly. Egypt will find it necessary to appoint a new ambassador to the Soviet Union.

COMMENTARY VIEWS EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI PEACE TREATY

LD261953 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Aleksandr Krasnov commentary entitled "The Peace Treaty That Did Not Bring Peace"]

[Text] We have triumphed, shouted James Carter when signing, together with Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

This comment by the former U.S. President clearly indicates who needed that treaty and whose interest the treaty was in. The whole world has now become convinced that the treaty has not become an important step on the road to a comprehensive peace in the region and a settlement of all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as the introduction of the (?treaty) claimed. On the contrary, the treaty complicated the process of reaching a real settlement and created (?fertile) soil for fresh, dangerous aggravation of the situation in the Middle East.

It is possible that it could be said that Egypt has managed to liberate Sinai. In my opinion, the situation can be viewed as mainly Egypt's departure from the front of struggle against Israel. This, by the way, was one of the main aims of the United States and Israel when they concluded this separate deal. Yes, the Israeli forces have withdrawn from Sinai, but Egypt has not restored its full sovereignty over this land. In accordance with the treaty's provisions Egypt's military frontiers are actually far from the official international frontiers with Israel. Because of this, Israel has better strategic position than Egypt. Furthermore, the so-called multinational forces, the foundation of which is the U.S. forces, came to Egypt. Thus, the Israeli occupation of Egypt has in fact been replaced by American occupation.

The Washington administration had yet another aim in pushing Cairo towards signing the separate treaty -- namely, ensuring a direct U.S. military presence in the Middle East region.

I should like to add that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was accompanied by an acute increase in the importation of the U.S. arms to these two countries. Israel was naturally given priority, bearing in mind the fact that the weapons Egypt gets could not and will not be used against the aggressor, Israel. At the same time the United States obtained military facilities in Egypt in return for these arms. In other words, the Washington administration added Egypt, which was taken out of the confrontation with Israel, to its plans for generally confronting the national liberation movement.

Recently a book was issued in the Soviet Union about the Camp David policy. The book says that the commitments that the As-Sadat regime took upon itself in accordance with the peace treaty give the Israeli Zionists opportunities for active economic, political and cultural expansion in Egypt.

Finally, we have to draw attention to another aspect of the situation that results from the Egyptian-Israeli treaty: Despite the many references in the introduction and text of the treaty to the United Nations, the treaty in actual fact violates all the UN General Assembly's resolutions regarding a Middle East settlement. It is common knowledge that these resolutions stress the need for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state.

By pushing all these issues aside the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty created new obstacles in the path to a just settlement of the conflict and encouraged Israel to sharply intensify its aggressiveness. It was after the treaty was signed that Israel embarked on actions such as the annexation of the Golan Heights and the Arab part of Jerusalem and, lastly, the bloody aggression in Lebanon. This so-called peaceful treaty has caused the deaths of several tens of thousands of Arabs. This is a high price to pay for the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, both for the Egyptians themselves and for the other Arab peoples.

PRAVDA REPORTS EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION PARTY CONGRESS

PM280955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Urgent Questions Examined"]

[Text] Cairo, 27 Mar -- An extraordinary congress of the National Progressive Unionist (left) Party of Egypt has been held here. The congress discussed and approved the report by the party's Central Committee.

The Egyptian leadership, the report states, has recently taken measures which attest to a certain departure from the domestic and foreign policy of As-Sadat's times.

While supporting positive steps, at the same time the National Progressive Unionist Party will strive for fundamental changes in domestic and foreign policy. It will continue the struggle for Egypt's economic independence and the genuine democratization of internal political life and against the "open doors" economic policy and the parasitic bourgeoisie engendered by it. The party will continue to advocate the restoration of Egypt's relations with the Arab world and will come out against the Camp David agreements and the separate treaty with Israel, against Egypt's being tied to military blocs and the granting of "military privileges" on its territory and also against any actions which harm the Palestinian people's struggle for self-determination and the creation of their own independent state under the PLO's leadership.

A resolution was adopted to hold the party's second congress in April of next year.

AZERBAIJAN CHAIRMAN RECEIVES IRANIAN CONSUL

PM272059 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Consul Received"]

[Text] On 4 March K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Ahad Qaza'i, consul general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baku, who has taken up his duties. T.A. Tairova, the republic's minister of foreign affairs, was present at the talk.

CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE PROGRAMS

LD011046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Text] At a regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted a decision on the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party Congress. The text of the decision will be published in the press.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered and approved the results of the conversation between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ortega, coordinator of the Governing Council of the Nicaraguan Government. During the discussion the Politburo expressed the solidarity of the working people of the Soviet Union with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of that independent state. Measures were outlined for the further development of friendly Soviet-Nicaraguan relations.

The results of the meetings of Comrades Andropov and Gromyko with Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, were approved.

The meeting heard reports from Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the results of his official visit to the SFRY and on the conversations that Comrade Tikhonov had with a Libyan delegation headed by Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of Libya.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo then discussed the question of measures for further raising the technical level and quality of machines and equipment used in agriculture as well as improving their use and increasing their production and supply in 1983-1990. It was noted during the course of the discussion on this question that for the last decade and a half there has been a considerable increase in the supply of machines to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the composition of the machinery and tractor pool has been qualitatively renewed, and the power-to-labor ratio in agriculture has risen by more than three-fold. At the same time, certain machines and equipment produced for agriculture still do not fully meet current requirements and the performance in the field of individual scientific-research and design organizations is inadequate.

The Politburo adopted a work program submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers envisaging the production in 1986-1990 of tractors, tractor trailors, excavators, bulldozers, scrapers, trucks and machines to meet the requirements of crop and stock farming and fodder production. The implementation of the planned measures will make it possible to achieve a considerable increase in the quality of agricultural machines and in a quantity necessary for the completion of the comprehensive mechanization of crop and stock farming envisaged by the USSR Food Program.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered proposals on measures for accelerating the construction of housing, public utilities and cultural and consumer service amenities in the Karelian ASSR in 1984-1990. The decision adopted on this question by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers determines the tasks necessary for a considerable increase in the construction of houses, hospitals, schools and children's preschool establishments and for an improvement in public utility and consumer services for the population of the autonomous republic.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed other questions of economic and sociocultural construction, the strengthening of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries and the consistent conduct of the peaceloving foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA CARRIES PONOMAREV'S REPORT ON MARX

PM311255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 83 First Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report on report delivered by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 30 March Moscow ceremony to mark 165th anniversary of Marx' birth and 100th anniversary of his death: "Marx' Teaching -- A Guide to Action" -- passages in uppercase printed in boldfase]

[Text] Comrades! A considerable time has elapsed since Karl Marx created the teaching that immortalized his name. We are living in the era that, as V.I. Lenin foresaw, has brought the greatest triumph to that teaching. Great revolutionary transformations have taken place and are taking place before our eyes. The social, class nature of many states and the conditions and way of life of the majority of peoples have changed radically. Mankind has never before experienced changes of this magnitude.

In the 20th century the fiery storm of two world wars has swept through the world. But the 20th century is also the age of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which put an end to the world system whereby one dominant class was succeeded by another but exploitation and oppression remained. The development of human society made a sharp turn toward socialism, which abolishes forever exploitation, oppression and the power of the minority over the majority. Socialism displayed its invincible force in fierce battles against imperialism, which tried to reverse the course of history. After routing German fascism and Japanese militarism, the first socialist country helped other peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence and made a decisive contribution to creating favorable conditions for continued worldwide progress. Revolutions in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, China, Korea, Cuba and Laos have turned socialism into a world system. Angola, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Mozambique and certain other countries are also following the revolutionary path in the direction of socialism.

Marx, summing up the entire history of philosophical thought, put forward this celebrated tenet: "Philosophers have only EXPLAINED the world in various ways, but the point is to CHANGE it." The working class and working people, inspired by socialist ideals, have achieved huge successes in implementing this task. Thus the thinking and the cause of Marx and Lenin are put into practice and their great feat continues.

Why do we honor Marx? For centuries mankind suffered from exploitation, national and racial oppression and destructive, devastating wars. Marx discovered the social origins of these troubles for the first time. And -- most important -- he revealed material foundations and objective potential for abolishing them. His immortal service was that he discovered the OBJECTIVE LAWS OF SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT and created the science of how to fight against capitalism and win, how to create a new, socialist system.

Marx offered a materialist explanation of the movement of world history and elaborated a teaching on the development and succession of socioeconomic formations.

He created the only scientific political economy and discovered the source of the enrichment of the bourgeoisie -- surplus value, thereby revealing the secret of exploitation under capitalism and demonstrating the inevitability of its revolutionary overthrow.

He substantiated the historic mission of the working class, which is called upon to eliminate the last exploiter system and lead the building of socialism.

He elaborated a strictly scientific, dialectical materialist method of studying nature and society, the methodology of the proletarian class understanding -- that is, the true understanding -- of social processes and events and the genuinely realistic approach to them.

Thanks to these epochal discoveries SOCIALISM WAS TRANSFORMED FROM A UTOPIA INTO A SCIENCE.

But Marx was not only a scientist of genius. He devoted his whole life to ensuring that the science he had created became the means of liberating the working class. "Marx was first and foremost a revolutionary," Engels said of his great friend. He regarded science as "a mighty lever of history, a revolutionary force in the highest sense of the word."

The combination of revolutionary thought and revolutionary practice gave rise to the GREAT POLITICAL IDEAS OF MARXISM that became the decisive force in continued world progress.

This refers above all to the idea and the fundamental principles of the creation and activity of the proletarian party, without which the working class cannot be transformed from a "class in itself" into a "class for itself" and for all mankind.

Then there is the theory of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, which, as real socialism has shown, develops into the state of the whole people and lays the foundations for the transition to a classless society.

There is the discovery of the social nature and causes of wars and revolutions.

There is the idea of the working class, alliance with the peasantry and other strata of the working people.

There is the conclusion on the unity of the vital interests of working people in metropolitan countries and in colonies.

There is the scientific substantiation of proletarian internationalism.

There is the scientific prediction of the two phases of the communist social formation.

These are just the most basic tenets of Marxism that secured its role as a PRACTICAL WEAPON in the cause of the revolutionary transformation of the world.

It is characteristic that the first comprehensive theoretical document of scientific socialism -- "The Communist Manifesto" -- emerged as a program of revolutionary action. In this document, for the first time, Marx and Engels gave a concise, comprehensive exposition of proletarian ideology. The creation of the "Manifesto," which is rightly called Marxism's "song of songs," laid forever the indestructible foundations of the working class' revolutionary teaching. Not for nothing does it remain to this day a reference manual for every communist and every conscious revolutionary.

In the new era scientific socialism was raised to new heights by Lenin's genius. The CPSU and the fraternal communist parties have proved irrefutably their innate capacity for creative development. As a result all social development is under the growing influence of the eternally living Marxist-Leninist teaching.

Marxism-Leninism as a science is universal, it merges in a single alloy philosophy, political economy and the theory of the struggle for socialism and communism.

It has withstood the most difficult but also the most meaningful test -- the test of more than a century of PRACTICE. It has secured victory over dozens of other theories and concepts, which were overthrown because they proved unable to compete with it in explaining the world, and still less in changing it. It is a true and therefore life-asserting, optimistic teaching.

History has gone, goes and will go Marx' way, Lenin's way.

I. "...The Struggle Between Capital and Labor Is Universal, Ubiquitous, in a Word, WORLDWIDE IN NATURE" (Marx)

Comrades! The social revolutions that have shaken the world have meant that capitalism's sphere of domination is growing steadily narrower. But the capitalist system persists over a considerable area of the earth and a substantial proportion of mankind still experiences its oppression. This must be taken into account in politics.

What is happening to capitalism in our day can be neither understood nor correctly assessed without the support of Marx and his main life's work -- "Das Kapital." Lenin's teaching on imperialism is a direct, creative development of Marx' economic theory. Lenin proved that in this last stage of capitalism all the objective preconditions are created for the transition to socialism and mankind is confronted directly with the need for radical revolutionary transformations.

Socialism's opponents, speaking of the "obsolete" nature of Marxism-Leninism, usually refer to new phenomena characteristic of capitalism today. True, the capitalism of the late 20th century has changed a great deal. Its evolution reflects the tremendous growth in production forces, the socialization of labor, the collapse of the colonial empires and the major gains of the workers', democratic movement. And, of course, the capitalist system feels the multifaceted, mighty influence of growing, strengthening real socialism. Capitalism has lost forever the opportunity to monopolize the peoples' destinies. It is forced to adapt. The main forms of adaptation have been state interference in the economy up to an including direct control, the use of the achievements of modern science and technology, the further internationalization of capital and integration, the growth of the transnational monopolies and the attempt to coordinate capitalist states' economic policy.

Capitalism has succeeded in prolonging its existence. But that has cost and still costs the peoples very, very dear. Moreover it has created a threat to life itself in the world.

Nonetheless the "old mole of history," as Marx metaphorically called the processes that prepare revolution, continues its work. It continues because capitalism's nature, the essence of its fundamental contradictions, have not changed and its social flaws are accumulating and increasing.

The exploitation of the working class and all working people HAS NOT DISAPPEARED, BUT IS STRENGTHENING. The antagonism between capital and labor, between the monopolies and the vast majority of the people, between imperialism and the developing countries is becoming more acute.

Imperialist contradictions HAVE NOT CEASED, BUT ARE BECOMING DEEPER. Competition between individual countries and between the main centers of imperialism (the United States, Western Europe, Japan) is developing into trade wars and fierce struggles for markets and sources of raw materials.

Economic crises HAVE NOT STOPPED, BUT HAVE BECOME MORE FREQUENT. Marx's prediction on this score has been confirmed. Life has dispelled illusions on flourishing, "crisis-free" capitalism. The capitalist world is already in its third crisis since the early seventies. In the industrially developed capitalist countries alone there are now more than 30 million unemployed doomed to grave material privations and moral sufferings. The latest technological restructuring in the capitalist economy threatens such calamities, such an exacerbation of all contradictions, that it could result in a far more serious crisis than that of the thirties.

The gulf between wealth and poverty, between the majority of the population and the handful of multimillionaires HAS NOT NARROWED, BUT WIDENED -- the inevitable consequence of the general law of capitalist accumulation discovered by Marx. In the United States corporations' profits increased 50 percent in the seventies, while the workers' real wages fell by nearly one-fifth. At the top of American society are some 4,500 super rich -- each with an annual income of more than $1 million. And 32 million people -- 14 percent of the population! -- live below the official poverty line.

The contradictions of capitalist utilization of scientific and technical progress HAVE NOT LESSENED BUT ARE INCREASING. Here one cannot help recalling Marx's mordant sarcasm on the fact that progress under capitalism and the invention of new machines bring people exhaustion, unemployment and poverty; technological victories are purchased "at the cost of moral degradation." With the aim of prolonging its domination, modern capitalism utilizes the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution above all in order to create weapons capable of destroying mankind. It is indeed, as Marx put it, like "the repellent pagan idol that would only drink nectar from the skulls of the dead."

Whatever aspect of bourgeois society you look at, the signs of its general crisis are visible everywhere. A number of structural crises -- in raw materials, energy, food -- have been added to the cyclical crises. The chronic ills of capitalism are indicated by constant inflation and disturbances in the sphere of credit, finance and currency. Unrestrained militarism and the arms race are fraught with particularly grave consequences. A spiritual, moral decline is in evidence: alienation among people, loneliness, the growth in suicides, drug addition, crime, terrorism.

Even many Western figures are forced to admit that capitalism is sick. They argue about the diagnosis and the treatment. But there is a diagnosis -- Marx provided it. The social system that subjugates everything to the cult of money and the pursuit of profit is incurable.

Marx' propositions on the HISTORICAL ROLE OF THE WORKING CLASS have been fully justified, and that class has proved in practice its ability to put an end to the system of capitalist exploitation, head the people's struggle for freedom and equality and secure the victory of socialism.

Over 150 years the working class has grown immeasurably, above all, in numbers. In Marx' lifetime it numbered approximately 10 million. Now there is a working class in all countries and on all continents and its numbers exceed 700 million.

Tremendous qualitative changes are in evidence in the working class. In a number of countries it has become the ruling class and is developing as a socialist working class. But even in the capitalist part of the world major changes have taken place in its position, its composition and its very complexion.

More and more population groups, subjected to proletarianization, are merging with the ranks of the working class. Its allies, close to the workers by virtue of their social situation, are multiplying.

As a result the working class' political influence continues to grow. And it exudes awareness of the need for radical changes and faith in socialism as the only path to salvation from the flaws and defects of capitalist society.

The contemporary bourgeoisie understands the working class' strength. It does all it can to break up and push back the workers' movement and isolate its leading detachments from the masses. And its efforts do not always sink without trace. But despite everything the struggle between labor and capital is growing. The troubles resulting from the worsening crisis are arousing masses protests. Working people respond to the offensive by monopolies and governments in proletarian fashion: with strikes, demonstrations and the occupying of enterprises. That is the iron logic of the class struggle. Neither repressions, nor anticommunist demagoguery, nor water cannons and tear gas, nor police nightsticks can avail against its rising waves.

For millenia pharaohs and emperors, kaisers and czars, presidents and other rulers have tried to prevent changes. All these attempts have invariably ended in failure, since what has matured within society and is caused by the objective march of history itself is irreversible. Its implacable march makes pygmies of those who anathematize communism, who see the "hand of Moscow" in socialism, revolutions and liberation movements and who try to counterpose to them arbitrary imperialist diktat and "crusades." Revolutions, V.I. Lenin noted, "grow up when tens of millions of people come to the conclusion that they cannot go on living like this."

The objective law has met with vivid confirmation in all the revolutionary achievements of the 20th century. It is also confirmed by the ANTICOLONIAL REVOLUTIONS of our time, whose inevitability Marx predicted. Today dozens of independent states exist in vast areas of the former empires. And scientific socialism, which its opponents try to depict as "purely European" phenomenon, is becoming an increasingly significant factor in the social transformation of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle to overcome the age-old backwardness created by the colonialists, the struggle against imperialism's encroachments on the peoples' right to build their lives in their own way -- that is an important current in the world revolutionary process.

Marx' ideas concerning THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNISTS, the proletarian parties and communist movement in the revolutionary transformation of society have been fully confirmed. A key tenet in Marxism-Leninism belongs to this teaching. It pervades all its basic parts from the world-outlook to the strictly political and tactical. Scientific socialism as a theory was created in direct connection with the formation of the first truly proletarian party.

The "Communist Manifesto," other party documents, numerous articles and letters connected with the experience of the "League of Communists," the first international and the first European socialist parties and the actual activity of Marx and Engels as party leaders enshrined the primary principles and ideas of building the party of the working class. Lenin relied on them in creating his own GREAT TEACHING ABOUT THE PARTY OF THE NEW TYPE and they have entered the golden treasury of the world communist movement.

In our day communist parties operate in almost 100 countries. Many have become ruling parties and a number of them have become mass parties. The communists now act as a force of truly worldwide scale. Their total numbers are no longer a few hundred, as in Marx' day, but over 70 million.

But the volume and complexity of the communists' tasks and their responsibility for using the entire modern revolutionary potential have also increased immeasurably. And on that score the truth express by Marx is just as true today as it was in his lifetime, to wit: "...even under the most favorable political conditions any substantial success for the working class depends on the maturity of the organization that forms and concentrates its forces."

The guarantee of the communist parties' fulfillment of their role as the most progressive political force of the present day lies in loyalty to the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The history of the struggle for socialism over many decades shows that only parties that are guided by Marxism-Leninism, firmly defend it and implement it with, of course, consideration for the specific conditions of their own countries, only such parties win victories of benefit to the working class and the people's masses. Deviation from Marxism-Leninism or its revision are always ultimately fraught with grave consequences for the working class of the country concerned and for the cause of peace and socialism.

The founders of Marxism taught like-minded people "truly internationalist conduct" and exorted the communists to safeguard the principle of the internationality of the workers movement. At the present stage of keen class antagonism in the world arena this is particularly necessary. Nor is there any doubt that the successes of each communist party in resolving its domestic tasks are all the more reliable and firm the more consistently the party implements Marx' appeal to the world's leading workers "to firmly stand up for each other...."

II. "...A Union of Free People Working With Joint Means of Production" (Marx)

Comrades! The general conclusion from Marx' entire teaching consists in the inevitability of the victory of socialism and communism. We are rightly proud that the first victorious socialist revolution took place in our country, that the path toward socialism was paved for mankind by the Russian proletariat led by Lenin's party.

It must be said that Marx and Engels, who followed the situation in Russia attentively, believed that it could play a revolutionary role on a world scale and that a Russian revolution could be "the signal for a proletarian revolution in the West."

A very important condition for our people's victory in the struggle for socialism was the fact that the party creatively developed and skillfully applied the revolutionary science created by Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Socialist building in the USSR was based on the ideas put forward by Marx and transformed into an integral theory by Lenin. These are primarily the creation of a stage of a state of a fundamentally new, socialist type, the defense of the gains of the revolution and -- the main thing -- the country's fundamental socioeconomic and cultural transformation through, as Marx said, THE NATIONAL CENTRALIZATION OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION and the organization of labor "according to an overall and rational plan."

Marx and Engels saw one of the most important tasks of the proletariat when it had come to power in "increasing the sum of production forces as rapidly as possible." And indeed the first country of socialism astounded the world by rapidly becoming one of the mightiest industrial powers. Rapid economic growth rates are characteristic of the majority of countries of the socialist system. From 1950 through 1980 industrial production in the CEMA countries increased almost 13 times while in the developed capitalist countries it increased less than 4 times.

At the same time Marx considered it compulsory for future builders of socialism to have a "realistic understanding" of the specific tasks at each particular stage of development. It is from such an understanding that our party proceeds. It is precisely this approach that is reflected in the article by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Karl Marx' Teaching and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR." The article has generated enormous interest and approval among the Soviet people and in the socialist countries and a broad international response as an example of the creative use of Marx' legacy for a creative analysis and practical posing of the problems of the consolidation and perfection of socialism. "What is being put at the forefront today," the article stresses in particular, "is the task of considering and implementing measures that can give wide scope for action for the colossal creative forces in our economy. These measures should be painstakingly prepared and realistic and that means that in developing them it is essential to proceed unswervingly from the laws of the development of the economic system of socialism. The objective nature of these laws requires that we rid ourselves of any attempts to manage the economy by methods alien to its nature."

The party's strategic course at the present stage is the all-round improvement of developed socialist society on the basis of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Paramount significance now attaches to specific programs and practical measures to overcome bottlenecks and difficulties and to eliminate shortcomings in order to strengthen still further the foundations on which the socialist way of life rests. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum are aimed at this. Much has already been done to execute these decisions. We can all see the large amount of work that the Central Committee, the Politburo and all party organizations have launched on fundamental avenues of the country's development at the present stage. Life affirms again and again that the CPSU's strength lies in its most profound and indestructible link with the people and in the fact that it has no concerns other than the people's interests and needs.

In projecting new frontiers and mobilizing the working people's energy, the party is continuing persistently to strengthen a Leninist style in all its activity. It unites the scientifically substantiated nature of decisions with efficiency, realism and self-criticism: a high degree of activeness and initiative with strict monitoring of results and with intolerance toward deviations from party morality and discipline. It combines the ability to look far ahead and to think on a broad scale with a constant orientation toward the solution of specific practical tasks. A Leninist style presupposes promoting to leading posts politically mature, competent comrades with a sober mind and practical aptitude, combining high ideals with the ability, as Lenin said, to set up firm, friendly work by a large number of people.

The party's work now is focused on ORGANIZATION OF LABOR IN THE BROADEST SENSE that would mobilize all the factors of economic effectiveness at all levels of the national economic complex -- from workplace and enterprise to all-union level.

The principle of "an economical economy" means ultimately saving time. "Saving time," Marx wrote, "like the planned distribution of working time among different sections of production, remains the first economic law on the basis of collective production."

A key place in implementing this law at the present stage belongs to science. That is why the party is raising so keenly the question of enhancing the role of science and technical progress.

Here we also act on the basis of Marx. His most profound predictions include the idea that in socialist society science is transformed "from a tool of class rule into a popular force." And the party directs our scientific and practical workers toward doing everything possible to build up and make the maximum use of this "popular force" or in modern terms to unite the scientific and technical revolution with the potential of socialism.

The development of science and its introduction into industry and agriculture are also of tremendous international significance -- for the prestige of socialism and for success in peaceful competition with capitalism. And we are confident of success because, as V.I. Lenin said, "no dark force will hold out against the union of representatives of science, the proletariat, and technology."

Marx stressed that the development of socialism requires constant attention toward "the organization of production" for "free and associated [assotsirovannyy] labor." In our country this problem has been resolved in various ways at various stages. Now that it is a question of accelerating the transition from extensive social production factors to intensive ones, the party is carrying out a substantial improvement of management, planning and the entire economic mechanism.

In this connection the task is set of enhancing the coordination role of the state and the creative activeness of labor collectives. After all, ownership by all the people is not an abstraction, it presupposes that the working people themselves, through their collectives and organizations, take part in administering it. That is why the team contract has become a felicitous form for the fuller use of our industrial potential. That is why the party attaches such importance to the introduction of the collective contract in agriculture. That is why it is urgently necessary to eliminate to the end formalism and ostentation in socialist competition.

We know that a quest is also underway for other methods, according with modern requirements, for realizing the advantages of public ownership of the means of production.

The USSR Constitution provides for the development of individual labor activity and private subsidiary farms in the interests of society. It is particularly important for launching a truly nationwide struggle to fulfill the Food Program.

At the same time -- and this is also very important -- the consistent implementation of the principle of interest and responsibility in all spheres of production and social life has now been put forward as a topical avenue for perfecting Soviet socialist democracy as a whole.

Only socialism creates the potential for realizing people's age-old dream of equality, prosperity and confidence in the future, of labor providing true satisfaction and fully revealing a person's capabilities. And nothing can make us stray from the path on which, according to the founders of Marxism, "everyone will be guaranteed satisfaction of his reasonable needs on a constantly increasing scale." Yes, reasonable; Marx condemned what he called "inhuman" needs, whims and caprice and the hankering after luxury, which are incompatible with the spirit of socialism. He also pointed out that when satisfying needs one can only employ the available productive force of society. Only its augmentation will expand the consumption fund. This is an objective economic law. The CPSU talks about this in an earnest and practical manner with Soviet people, organizing the vigorous exploitation of all the potential and labor resources of the society of developed socialism.

The party closely links the solution of problems of economic, social and political development to IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

There is nothing farther from Marxism than underestimation of the role of ideas in the development of society. It was Marx who originated the slogan that Lenin so prized: "Theory becomes a material force when it is mastered by the masses." We all know too that Lenin, in creating the Bolshevik Party, saw the arming of the workers' in movement with socialist ideas as one of its paramount tasks. In modern conditions an immense role is performed by the strengthening and propagation of socialist consciousness among the masses and the introduction of the conclusions of scientific theory in everyday activity.

The experience of our country and the other socialist countries shows that this work demands considerably more effort at each stage. It is not just a matter of having to overcome a thousand year old private-ownership mentality that hostile propaganda is attempting to revive. There are also objective difficulties and contradictions in the development of the actual foundation of socialist consciousness, that is, social relations. Mass consciousness depends directly on the state of certain aspects of these relations such as: society-collective-individual; leader-doer; city-countryside; intellectual and physical labor; the amount of labor and consumption and others.

The CPSU is devoting unflagging attention to further consolidating the alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia and strengthening the social and international unity of the Soviet people. These processes are gradually leading to a classless social structure still by and large within the framework of developed socialism.

The enhancement of the masses' ideological commitment is now bound up particularly closely with the introduction of a truly proprietorial attitude toward labor, a veritable production culture meeting modern demands. This will be largely determined by a firm resolve to stamp out violations of discipline and order, such phenomena as extravagance, bribery, parasitism and theft and all methods of living at the people's expense. As you know, the party has declared all-out war on violators of the principles of socialism in order to rid society, as Lenin demanded, of the "guardians of the legacy of capitalism," of "idlers, parasites, embezzlers...." And in this the party has the support of the whole people.

What I have said by no means belittles the tremendous independent role of ideological work designed to transform, as Marx said, social consciousness into a social force.

The present stage of the country's development demands above all a higher standard of work and greater practical efficiency in the entire sphere that Marx defined as spiritual production, which includes science, literature, art, journalism and all forms of culture.

Now and in the future the party will assess the standard of ideological work in terms of how successfully it molds and instills in Soviet people's consciousness and in their behavior the ideological and moral principles of socialism and helps them adopt an active life stance and contribute to the great nationwide cause of creating a new, socialist civilization.

The enhancement of society's ideological potential is also helped by improvements in the activity of the mass news media on the basis of the ideological work criteria that the party has formulated and that it is clarifying and developing in line with the new demands of life.

Comrades! The refinement of socialism in the USSR is an inalienable and most important part of the growth and consolidation of the positions of the SOCIALIST WORLD AS A WHOLE. The most important traits of the world community of liberated labor of which Marx and Engels dreamed are taking shape in the socialist community, in the diverse experience it has accumulated.

Socialism, Marx wrote, will require the "international coordination of social forms of production." This forecast is embodied today in socialist economic integration, in the new tasks that the ruling communist parties are putting forward and coordinating with one another.

The strength of socialism's international positions and its authority are inseparable from socialist internationalism. It is the foundation of the new type of international relations and implies full equality, mutual respect for independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, mutual assistance and comradely cooperation. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers discussed the results of the recent Prague Conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and emphasized once more that the matter of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries has always occupied and will continue to occupy a special, priority place in our international policy.

The founders of scientific communism predicted that the countries of victorious socialism would represent "such a colossal force and such an example" that the other peoples would follow their lead. So it was, is and will be! Because socialism is confidently marching forward, surmounting obstacles and difficulties, constantly criticizing itself, as Marx foresaw, discarding the obsolete and boldly welcoming and approving the new.

III. "The End of Wars, Peace Among Peoples, the End of Plunder and Violence -- This Is Our Ideal...." (Lenin)

Comrades! Marx said more than once that of all the vices of capitalism the most serious and most dangerous is wars, the product of its rapacious nature. Lenin had even more reason, in the era of imperialism, to point to this pernicious quality. Imperialist contradictions led to two world wars, history's grimmest. And despite all the massive casualties and destruction that they brought, imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is posing the threat of a new world war, thermonuclear this time.

The founders of scientific socialism ascertained the causes and sources of the war danger. This has played and is playing an enormous part in the organization of the struggle to eradicate aggressive wars. Marx, Engels and Lenin foresaw that the development of material means of waging hostilities might necessitate a restatement of the whole problem of war and peace. This happened with the emergence of nuclear weapons. World war in these conditions would be catastrophic for civilization. In our extremely crucial period when mankind is confronted squarely by the question "to be or not to be," there is no task more important than that of eliminating this threat.

The Soviet philosophy of peace is based on high ideals and values originating with the great humanists of the past and organically taken over by Marxism. Soviet peace policy is profoundly realistic. It proceeds from a scientific assessment of the consequences of nuclear war that cannot be justified. It takes account of the correlation of forces between socialism and imperialism and their military parity. It is based on the growing moral and political potential of the countries and peoples that advocate peaceful coexistence.

"Of all the dogmas of the policy of bigotry," Marx wrote over 100 years ago, "none has caused as much harm as the dogma that says that 'If you want peace, prepare for war.' The great truth, notably mainly because it contains a great lie, is the war cry that called all Europe to arms...." But even now, this great lie forms the basis of the policy of the U.S. Administration that trumpets for all to hear that the buildup of U.S. military power somehow serves the cause of peace. This is reiterated by the U.S. President, who states that "readiness for war is the most effective means of maintaining peace."

In fact, this is backed by a desire to upset military-strategic parity, achieve military superiority over the USSR and prevent it from delivering a retaliatory strike in the event of nuclear aggression. The Soviet Union will never tolerate this, it will never leave itself unarmed in the face of any threat. This was stated with the utmost resolution by Yu.V. Andropov in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions. Those answers contain a fundamentally important exposition of our position on the vital issues of disarmament and our assessment of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy course that is a danger to all the peoples and all mankind. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary exposed the unscrupulous methods to which the U.S. Administration resorts in an attempt to distort the Soviet Union's policy and justify the development of more and more new variants of nuclear war.

This reckless policy is based on bellicose and fanatical anticommunism. Only hatred of socialism and, of course, glaring ignorance can explain the statements that the founders of Marxism-Leninism and its supporters "reject morality" since they approach it from class positions. No, the class position that expresses the interests of working people, that is, the vast majority of the world's population, is precisely what enables communists to consistently defend general human moral values. And those people who abuse believers' religious feelings and try to hide the arms race policy behind God's name, who embrace the murderers of civilians at Sabra and Shatila, grant amnesties to the butchers of Song My, give shelter and protection to Nazi criminals, encourage and arm terrorist and racist regimes in Central America and southern Africa, have inspired aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua and plan "victory" in nuclear war and coldbloodedly calculate its hundreds of millions of victims have no right to teach morality to communists.

The vital interests of our motherland and the socialist community and the need to defend socialism's gains compel us to be armed and to have strong defences. On this score it is apposite to recall Marx' wise remark: In mankind's history, he wrote, there exists a kind of retribution, and according to the law of historical retribution the weapon forged by he who wants to rule is turned against him. This is what has happened with nuclear weapons, too. When imperialism turned a great scientific gain -- the discovery of atomic energy -- into a tool for persecuting people, the Soviet Union created a counterweight to it to prevent nuclear war and save mankind.

But we have always opposed and will continue to oppose the view that the stockpiling of nuclear bombs and missiles is the way to peace. No, it is only rejection of the use of nuclear weapons and the nuclear first-strike doctrine and the ending of the arms race that serve the cause of peace. That is why the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals and Yu.V. Andropov's constructive and realistic initiatives have received such a broad response in all countries.

The ideas of universal peace and the prevention of thermonuclear war dominate the minds of an increasingly large mass of people. The antiwar and antimissile movement has acquired tremendous scope and an unprecendentedly forceful character. Tens of millions of people have joined it in Western Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan. They are all united now by a common will to defend the paramount right of every people and every person -- the right to life. Over 100 years ago Marx called for "efforts to be made so that the simple laws of morality and justice that should guide individuals in their interrelations should also become the supreme laws in relations between peoples." This appeal by that very great humanist could now be written on the banner of the multimillion-strong army of fighters for peace.

Communist parties are doing everything possible to develop the masses' struggle against the danger of war. Like our party, too, they advocate the broadest cooperation and mutual understanding among the diverse political and social forces concerned by the threat of nuclear war. The CPSU is developing fruitful contacts with socialist, social democratic and labor parties with the aim of defending detente and strengthening peaceful East-West relations. Those socialists and social democrats who head governments in seven European countries and who enjoy the support of tens of millions of people have a major responsibility for preserving peace and continuing by deeds the workers' movement's great antiwar tradition.

The influence of realistically-minded statesmen on international politics is obvious to us, while pursuing a peace-loving policy, we expect that they, too, will act with an understanding of their duty to the peoples who are hungry for peace both for themselves and for future generations.

We live in a time when the danger of world war and the forces capable of preventing it are growing simultaneously. The CPSU takes this into account both in its foreign policy and in the ideological struggle in the international arena. It will continue to expose imperialism's schemes and tactics and prove, by word and deed, that the Soviet Union proceeds from the unacceptability of nuclear war. We oppose the turning of ideological disputes into confrontation between states. There is not and cannot be any other rational basis for relations among states with different social systems than peaceful coexistence. Such is our party's immutable position.

Comrades! Marxism has a special destiny that no other current of social thought has had or has now. In the 100 years since Marx his teaching has been enriched by the vast experience of the international workers' and the entire revolutionary movement. Thanks to Lenin, a whole new era began in the development of Marxist theory and, most importantly, in its successful implementation. Scientific socialism now includes the experience of victorious socialist revolutions, primarily the Great October Revolution, of course, the experience of the developed socialist society in the USSR and the experience of the building of socialism in a whole series of countries. Mankind has an invaluable possession: the teaching on the building of socialism and a socialist society that really exists. It has defended itself in stubborn battles with imperialism and is progressing confidently.

In our day it is impossible to study, propagandize or defend Marxism-Leninism without taking these great and irreversible achievements into account. These achievements are a new stage in Marxist-Leninist teaching itself. They showed the working class and all working people of the world that the majestic ideals based on the theory of scientific socialism are fully implementable.

To a great extent this also explains the increasingly broad spread of socialist ideas throughout the world. Vivid evidence of that is provided by the scale on which Marx's jubilee is now being marked in various countries and on all continents. It is generally accepted that the world would not be as it is now without Marx and Lenin. The image of socialism as the prospect for all mankind penetrates the consciousness of very broad strata of the world's population.

We communists and Soviet people must turn directly to the great teachers in our present deeds and concerns. Let us recall N.K. Krupskaya's words on Lenin's attitude to Marx: "From Marx," she wrote, "Lenin learned how to look at life critically, to investigate its phenomena and to distinguish the primary from the secondary and learned how to link theory and practice...." Lenin constantly "took advice" from Marx and found answers there to burning issues at the most difficult and critical moments of the revolution. "Theory taught Ilich how to read the book of life," N.K. Krupskaya said with insight. Soviet Communists learn from Lenin how to study Marx, and, at the same time, how to study Lenin himself and how to implement their teachings.

Marxism, according to Lenin, "assimilated and transformed everything of value in over 2,000 years of the development of human thought and culture." Marx himself was the embodiment of principled-mindedness, conscientiousness, honor and responsibility: He was noted for a high degree of self-discipline and indefatigability in work and passion and inflexibility in the attainment of the goal he set himself. Thus a knowldge of Marx, as well as of Engels and Lenin, is not only the best means of contact with genuine culture but also an inexhaustible source of education, ideological and spiritual enrichment and moral improvement. And we draw from this source so as to successfully resolve the topical tasks of our life and struggle.

MASTER, DEFEND, DEVELOP AND SKILLFULLY USE in practice under the most diverse conditions -- that, in brief, is how our party's attitude to scientific socialism may be characterized.

Comrades! For the CPSU and for all genuine fighters for working class interests and the peoples' freedom and happiness, scientific socialism and Marxism-Leninism were, are and will remain an inspirational source of light and reason and a reliable and wise guide to action.

Great historic victories have been gained on the basis of Marxist-Leninism -- toward new victories in the name of peace, democracy, socialism and communism!

The report was listened to attentively and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The ceremonial session was declared closed. The "Internationale" was played.

A concert by masters of arts then took place.

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

PM311101 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Ninth Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee was held 15 March 1983.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Organizational and Political Work of the Alma-Ata and Kokchetav Kazakh CP Obkoms in Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums, the USSR Food Program Targets and the Instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov." K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Ata party obkom, and O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of Kokchetav party obkom, delivered reports.

The following comrades spoke in the debate: V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of Kustanay Kazakh CP Obkom; A.A. Askarov, first secretary of Chimkent Kazakh CP Obkom; V.A. Liventsov, first secretary of Aktyubinsk Kazakh CP Obkom; Ye.N. Auelbekov first secretary of Turgay Kazakh CP Obkom; V.T. Stepanov, first secretary of North Kazakhstan Kazakh CP Obkom; N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of Tselinograd Kazakh CP Obkom; M.B. Iksanov, first secretary of Uralsk Kazakh CP Obkom; T.Ye Yesetov, first secretary of Kzyl-Orda Kazakh CP Obkom; T.I. Sholkina, leader of a hog-raising team at the Krasnopartizanskiy Sovkhoz, East Kazakhstan Oblast, K.N. Musin, Kazakh SSR minister of rural construction; A.A. Alybayev, Kazakh SSR minister of the meat and dairy industry; A.V. Milkin, chairman of the Kazakh SSR People's Control Committee; A.M. Yegorov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture; and N.D. Tantsyrua, Kazakh SSR minister of the food industry.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, delivered a long speech at the plenum.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum adopted a corresponding resolution the question under discussion and it is published in the press.

On this the Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Kunayev Address

PM311413 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 83 p 2

[Abbreviated account of speech delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, at 15 March Ninth Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Comrades!

In fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums, the Soviet people, guided by our party, have accomplished tremendous and fruitful work in the practical implementation of the Food Program and the further boosting of the country's economy, science and culture.

The whole world can see how the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee is unswervingly and consistently implementing the fruitful course of domestic and foreign policy, elaborated by the 26th party congress.

Our country's successes are impressive and indisputable.

This was all discussed in detail at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the ceremonial session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Together with the country, our republic's working people, under the leadership of the party organs, have accomplished great creative work during the past 2 years of the current 5-year plan.

During this time, some R16.6 billion has been invested in the development of the republic's economy. One-third of this sum has been chaneled into agriculture.

The volume of industrial production has increased by 5.6 percent. Some R15.6 billions' worth of fixed capital has been commissioned, and 180 major enterprises, production units and shops have been commissioned.

The agroindustrial complex is developing surely. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the republic has sold more than 27 million tons of grain to the state in the 2 years. The plan for strong wheat procurements has been fulfilled by 119 percent.

The targets for the sale of rice, corn grain, rye, barley, oats and cucumber have been overfulfilled.

There have been positive changes in stockraising. Numbers of cattle, hogs and poultry have increased. Eggs and karakul have been sold in excess of the plan. A number of oblasts have increased production and sale to the state of milk, meat and other livestock products.

Subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and transport are gathering momentum.

The 5-year plan social program is being implemented consistently. Payments and benefits from social consumption funds have reached almost R13 billion. Around 1.2 million people have improved their housing conditions. Many new schools, children's preschool establishments, stores and consumer services centers have been built in the republic.

As you can see, comrades, a considerable amount has been done. Today as never before, the republic has great production and spiritual potential at its disposal, which is a mighty foundation for the successful fulfillment of this year's plans and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

However, an analysis of work during the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan shows that not all reserves and opportunities have yet been used to successfully fulfill national economic plans and further increase production output in all sectors of the national economy, as the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Kazakh CP Congress demand.

This applies primarily to our agrarian sector whose share in the all-union production of grain and livestock products is particularly significant.

And now it is almost a year since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum that examined cardinal questions of the further development of the rural economy and that approved the USSR Food Program.

The party's fundamental guidelines on this score were made more profound and concrete in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's program speech at it. It was particularly noted that it is necessary to shift toward resolving new tasks in close coordination with the basic development trends of the agroindustrial complex, bearing in mind that it is indeed a question of a complex in which there are no secondary tasks, nor can there be any.

In execution of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and also the Kazakh CP Central Committee plenums, the republic's party organizations have actively helped hundreds of farms, many rayons and a number of oblasts to successfully cope with the 2-year production plan for all types of agricultural products.

Kustanay Oblast, which overfulfilled the 2-year plan, was confidently among the front-runners for grain. Aktyubinsk and Chimkent Oblasts also overfulfilled the grain production and procurement plan. The workers of Kzyl-Orda Oblast gladdened the country with a full rice harvest. Good results in meat, milk and wool procurements were achieved by Kustanay, Guryev, Dzhezkazgan and Mangyshlak Oblasts and by the leading farms of North Kazakhstan, Turgay, Semipalatinsk and Karaganda Oblasts.

All this, dear comrades, once again cogently confirms our huge potential in the practical realization of the truly great matter of the country's Food Program elaborated by Lenin's party.

Together with all the republic's oblasts, Alma-Ata and Kokchetav Oblasts are making a considerable contribution to its rural economy, the share of each of these oblasts in the sector's gross output in the republic exceeds 7 percent.

However the overall level of development achieved in the rural economy of Alma-Ata and Kokchetav oblasts in the past 2 years has proved lower than planned. Nor has effective organizational and political work been ensured for the fullest possible realization of plans in capital construction, transport and the organization of trade, medical, cultural and consumer services for the population and delay has been permitted in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums.

This is why, Comrade Kunayev said, the Kazakh CP Central Committee deemed it necessary to examine at this plenum the activity of the Alma-Ata and Kokchetav party obkoms in mobilizing the oblasts' working people to fulfill the national economic plans of the current 5-year plan and the Food Program.

Of course, the drought of the last 2 years caused considerable damage. But it would be wrong to attribute everything simply to the weather. The leaders of Kokchetav and Alma-Ata Oblasts did not manage to consolidate the successes achieved. In Alma-Ata Oblast the harvests declined on the irrigated lands. Yet just one kolkhoz -- the Kirov Kolkhoz, Penfilovskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast -- last year handed over much more corn grain than all the farms in the neighboring Uygurskiy Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast. And yet the corn growers work under the same sun, in the same conditions.

The average annual output of grain and other products declined in both oblasts. Their party organizations did not seek to make stockraising a genuinely shock front in the countryside, as the 26th CPSU Congress demands.

The Alma-Ata party obkom and oblispolkom adopted several useful decisions regarding the further development of dairy farming. However, there has as yet been no appreciable improvement in the situation.

The oblast did not cope with the 2-year plan for the sale to the state of livestock and poultry, though there are a lot of Santa Gertrudis and Galloway beef livestock concentrated here. Unfortunately, nobody devotes themselves properly to their breeding. The Kazakh white-poll breed has also been forgotten in the oblast.

The oblast has long been marking time in terms of numbers and productivity of sheep. This sector is being run particularly unsatisfactorily in many farms of Dzhambulskiy, Kegenskiy and Chilikskiy Rayons.

Kokchetav Oblast is also slipping back from its former achievements in stockraising.

It undersupplied the state with around 20 thousand tons of livestock and poultry, over 47,000 tons of milk and 1,200 tons of wool. And this is happening in an oblast where there are splendid conditions for developing all sectors of agricultural production.

There are cases in both oblasts of agricultural specialists not being utilized according to their express function, of agronomists handling bus passengers and zoo-technicians working in hairdressers' and so forth.

Several subsidiary farms are still not producing full yields.

It is to be hoped that the oblast party organizations, and Comrades Aukhadiyev, Kuanyshev, Belyakov and Moisenko personally, will draw the appropriate conclusions from what has been said.

An analysis of work during the last 2 years, the speaker went on to say, attests to serious shortcomings in the leadership of agriculture in other oblasts of Kazakhstan too.

Pavlodar, Tselinograd, Uralsk, East Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, Seipalatinsk, Turgay, Karaganda, North Kazakhstan and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts must make up their debt to the state for the output of grain and livestock products.

Each of Kazakhstan's 19 oblasts has everything necessary at its disposal to successfully implement the Food Program. The party and government have provided great assistance to our republic. As has already been said, almost R6 billion has been invested in the development of agricultural production in the 2 years and this year around R3 billion is being invested.

Many problems have been resolved in the countryside's economic and social development. Its provision with the most varied equipment and fertilizers has been considerably improved.

The structure of management of the agroindustrial complex is being improved. Procurement prices for the most important types of products have been raised. Most farms are staffed with skilled cadres. We possess the richest possible experience of virgin land farming and a great army of skilled agricultural specialsits.

There are around 400,000 communists in the rural economy, including almost 300,000 employed directly in the sphere of physical production.

This, Comrade Kunayev stressed, is our chief and decisive force, and the weightiness of the end result depends on this. It is precisely this force that is called on, by improving labor organization and strengthening discipline and responsibility for assigned work, to improve the efficient utilization of land, production capital and physical, financial and labor resources and to make all farms profitable.

It is necessary, as the CPSU Central Committee Politburo instructs, to intensify organizational work to introduce the collective contract in sovkhoz and kohkhoz production, which requires more thoughtful planning, economic analysis, strict observance of technological discipline and complete mutual responsibility.

The time has come to regulate patronage links between city and countryside and increase their effectiveness, eliminating any manifestations of parasitism and lack of personal responsibility and closely coordinating these links with the practical fulfillment of the Food Program.

The significance of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Party Organization of the Put K Kommunizmu Kolkhoz, Fedorovskiy Rayon, Kustanay Oblast, in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum Decisions" is fundamentally important.

This document provides the key to successfully increasing the efficiency of agricultural production not just in the conditions of Kustanay Oblast but everywhere, for its precisely and clearly points out specific ways to achieve the outlined goals.

For the successful realization of the Food Program, we are armed with the decisions of the historic CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the principled guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comarade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, for all avenues of our economic and social policy, whose lofty goal is the good of the Soviet people.

So what do we need to do primarily?

Primarily we must organize everywhere the unconditional fulfillment of the plan with respect to all points of the Food Program.

Each oblast's pledges for the current year are well known.

The foremost shock sector and the key direction of all organizational and party poltical work has been, is and will continue to be the struggle for bumper amounts of Kazakhstan grain. It is a matter of honor for every farm, rayon and oblast to produce the maximum amount of grain this year.

We still have tremendous work to do to mobilize all the reserves of the grainfield.

For this year's harvest around 26 million tons of organic fertilizer has already been applied. Almost twice as much mineral fertilizer as last year is being applied for grain crops. The land and high-quality seed is ready for virtually the entire spring crop sowing. Snow retention measures have been carried out on an area of over 31 million hectares.

Moisture supply has been good since fall. Top dressing is being carried out for winter crops which have survived on all areas.

We have everything we need at our disposal to wage the struggle to obtain the maximum high yield and to unconditionally fulfill the 3-year plan for grain procurements.

In addition, we must fulfill the 3-year targets for the production of raw cotton and sugar beets. It is important to achieve good harvests of corn grain, rice and other arable products.

From this year, we must fully provide the republic's population with potatoes and vegetables without importing any from elsewhere. It is also important to increase production of vegetable oils, primarily in East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar and Semipalatinsk Oblasts (Comrades Protozanov, Abenov, Yerpilov, Myrzashev, Kubashev and Yermenko).

Fulfillment of the Food Program depends to a great extent on realizing production and procurement plans for all types of agricultural products. And it is important to reduce product losses to a minimum during transportation and storage and to resolve difficult problems connected with storage depots and packaging.

In this connection, it must be strictly pointed out to Comrades Dzherembayev, Alybayev and Tantsyura that it is necessary to actively expand direct links between enterprises and farms, introduce waste-free methods in practice and refuse to tolerate those who are negligent with raw material resources, who permit losses during processing and transportation and who constantly turn out shoddy work.

Now as never before it is important to ensure the planned growth of all types of public-owned livestock, raise its productivity and obtain maximum possible output on the basis of expanding and improving the network of subsidiary farms of enterprises, institutions, organizations and construction sites and of increasing purchases of products from the population.

In order to resolve key problems in practice, it is necessary primarily to successfully complete the wintering of livestock without any losses or reduction in productivity and to carry out the breeding campaign in an organized way.

Things are not entirely well with us in resolving the aforementioned questions, as confirmed by the reports to the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau by Semipalatinsk, East Kazakhstan and Taldy-Kurgan party obkoms. We must make it very plain that stock-raising is a leading sector in the republic's agriculture and we have no right to leave its development plans unfulfilled. Henceforth any failure to meet targets in this sector will be seen as an emergency.

The big tasks require special attention and make it incumbent on us to do everything we can to further boost stockraising, which must be the prime goal of all party, Soviet, trade union, economic and Komsomol organs, of people's control and the very broad public.

Everything is important now in resolving the tasks set by the party.

But, primarily, in order to fulfill these tasks we must bring the laggard farms up to scratch by strengthening organization and discipline to the utmost.

We have no shortage of loud appeals to introduce more boldly valuable experience, the achievements of science and advanced practice. But, comrades, it is high time to get down to this on the spot, especially as some really useful experience exists on many farms and in many rayons.

Locally, people are still hardly concerned about improving technical, economic and financial indicators.

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes usually join the ranks of the laggards chiefly through disruptions in stockraising because proper care is not shown everywhere for a reliable fodder base. Whereas the Kustanay Oblast farmers procured almost 19 tons of silage per cow for this wintering period, the farmers of Dzhambul and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts procured only half as much.

Follow the example of Kustanay Oblast in resolving the fodder problem, comrades, and sharply increase silage production, extend the areas sown to corn and other crops and do not forget about hay.

This concerns primarily the farms that are called on to provide an uninterrupted supply of milk, meat and vegetables for Alma-Ata, Karaganda, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Pavlodar, Ekibastuz and other industrial centers.

In accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the advice and instructions of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, we must bring order into rural construction and considerably expand the scale of the social restructuring of the countryside.

It is incumbent on all of us to follow the fundamental guideline of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that each of our steps in the rural economy and all our practical actions must be strictly checked against the Food Program and its real quantitative and qualitative fulfillment.

Comrades!

It is precisely in this comprehensive light that we must also regard the state of affairs in the republic's multisectorial industry, in capital construction, in the communications system and particularly in transport, to which we must all now devote the closest attention.

Our prime task, taking into account the special features of the year, is to fulfill adopted socialist pledges in all spheres of industry and capital construction.

On the whole the republic's industry is working normally.

But at the same time there are still laggard enterprises in the system of the ministries of the construction materials, industry, fruit and vegetable industry and rural construction (Comrades Parimbetov, Dzherembayev and Musin).

Deliveries to the countryside of spare parts in short supply are not being met by the Goskomselkhoztekhnika (Comrade Yegorov), the Aktyubinskselmash plant (Comrade Alimpiyev) and the Alma-Ata 20 Let Oktyabrya machine tool building plant (Comrade Akhmetov).

On the other hand, there is no shortage of zealous pen-work. Thus, since the beginning of the 5-year plan the Alma-Ata Obselkhoztekhnika (Comrade Shalamov) has engendered 35,000 injunctions, circulars and directions and received 22,000 bits of paper in reply. What is the good of this?

In the sphere of industry one of the chief tasks remains the reduction to a minimum of the number of laggard enterprises, the prompt and fullest possible assimilation of new capacities and the successful struggle for high quality labor and output.

It is also important to resolutely rectify the situation in the power industry too.

Speaking of construction work, the speaker pointed up the inadmissibility of the vicious practice of scattering funds and resources and of unplanned construction, which is a particular distinguishing feature of Uralsk Oblast (Comrades Iksanov and Podyablonskiy) New capacities are being poorly commissioned and assimilated by the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises (Comrade Lomov), the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy (Comrade Takezhanov), the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (Comrade Yerzhanov), the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry (Comrade Alybayev), the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry (Comrade Dzherembayev), the Ministry of the Fish Industry (Comrades Sarzhanov and Zavdovev), the Ministry of Rural Construction (Comrade Musin), and others.

Special attention, the speaker appealed, must be paid to housing, cultural and consumer construction. It is no secret that many enterprises and very important construction sites, in particular the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex, are experiencing difficulties with cadres, precisely because of the shortage of housing and social welfare installations, especially creches and kindergartens, schools, vocational and technical schools and cultural institutions. Indeed in rural areas there is considerable trouble in this connection. The construction, industrial and agricultural ministries and party and soviet organs must really tackle the aforementioned questions and ensure a practical and high-quality solution for them.

It is important to exercise strict party control everywhere over the course of construction of installations connected with fulfilling the Food Program, both in the countryside and in the city. The Gosplan (Comrade Mukhamed-Rakhimov) and all the republic's ministries and departments must ensure the greatest possible efficiency here and the effective combination of the contract method and the direct economic method [khozyaystvenniy sposob].

It was noted here that it is necessary to make rational use of material and labor resources and to tighten up the policy of economy and thrift, good discipline and organization in each sector of the agroindustrial complex and the national economy as a whole.

Every obkom and oblispolkom must investigate in detail the situation in the production of consumer goods and ensure the fulfillment of resolutions adopted on this score. This must be done primarily in East Kazkhastan, Tselinograd, Kokchetav and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts. Good-quality consumer goods must be produced not just by specialized plants, factories, combines and associations, but by all industrial enterprises without exception. This is how the CPSU Central Committee poses the question and there must be no alternative interpretations here.

The following ministries have a specially important role and responsibility in implementing the tasks under dicussion today -- the Ministries of Agriculture, Procurements, the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Land Reclamation and Water Resources and Motor Transport, the Gossnab, the railroad administrations, the Glavrissovkhozstroy and the Eastern Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Comrades Motoriko, Klevtsov, Dzherembayev, Kipshakbayev, Kadyrbayev, Tankibayev, Kobzhasarov, Turganbayev, Ovsyanik, Goncharov and Medeubekov). These ministries and departments must draw the appropriate conclusions from the just criticism that has been heard today, in order to have a more effective influence on the whole agroindustrial complex. They must inform the Kazakh CP Central Committee of the measures adopted.

It must be said with the utmost severity that for the productive fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums on our republic's level, it is incumbent on us all to steadfastly implement the party's precise line toward the comprehensive strengthening of party, state and labor discipline and the creation of an atmosphere of intolerence toward all manifestations of mismanagement and slipshod work.

Using party, soviet and Komsomol organs and people's control, it is now important to make more efficient use of cadre resources, to respect work time and to give each specialist enough work to do.

It must not be as in certain planning institutes where they reduce the number of underemployed people who then cross the street and ensconce themselves in other offices where the pay is a little higher but there is absolutely nothing to do.

It is important to strengthen discipline in every subdivision of the national economic mechanism, using the full force of public influence and the law and, where necessary, not balking at even the most drastic measures.

It is necessary to be particularly merciless to plunderers of the people's property, to all who are not averse to living at society's expense, and who infringe socialist law and order.

It is incumbent on us all to persistently continue the struggle to regulate and further improve the work of all health, culture, trade and consumer services, striving for a universally high standard of service and clear procedures that suit the overwhelming majority of working people.

This should apply strictly to the work of establishments of the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Chernyshov) and the Ministry of Communications (Comrade Bayzhanov).

Greater demands should be made everywhere on officials guilty of permitting disruptions in the sale of consumer goods and violations of Soviet trade rules. It is necessary to comprehensively raise responsibility for the correct organization of the commission trade in agricultural produce both in cities and the countryside.

All spheres of cultural, medical, trade, consumer and municipal services must work in exemplary fashion and really please people. Much depends on kind and tactful attitudes to working people's needs, the speaker noted. Ultimately this is also political and there is no place here for indifference, substandard work and even less for self-seeking. Even the most minor services if performed willingly have a beneficial effect on people's feelings and, therefore, on the entire moral-psychological climate. This must not be forgotten.

On the tasks of fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee, May and November (1982) plenums and the Food Program, Comrade Kunayev drew special attention to the importance of providing effective ideological backup for all economic work and above all in agriculture.

However, he said, the purely explanatory approach still prevails in this very important area.

Rural life is portrayedextremely superficially in KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA and SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN. Many items published in them need major editorial assistance.

In ideological work, bearing in mind Lenin's tenet that "Fear of the truth is harmful," it has long been time to improve the efficacy of that work and to resolutely eradicate the use of cliches, formalism, ostentation and nonsensical verbiage, in full accord with the demands of well-known party resolutions.

The apolitical and those who spread all kinds of fables and rumors must be combated most vigorously. It is important to be implacable toward parasites, shirkers, slackers, shoddy workmen, drifters and drunkards who are having an easy life in some places. And here it is not a matter just of recording facts but of resolutely eliminating the causes that give rise to them.

The comprehensive strengthening of good organization and discipline is not a temporary campaign but the party's long-standing demand. It now has a particularly acute ring because the prosperity of our society, each family and each Soviet person depends finally on general cohesiveness. That is why it is important to stress throughout that honest shock labor alone is the highest indicator of the social prestige of the individual and of each collective.

It is incumbent on our ideological services to display a complete competence, political principledness and implacability toward those who, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov rightly remarked in an article in KOMMUNIST, are the "scroungers of society who live at the expense of the conscientious working masses."

It is important to give an immediate strict party appraisal to any negative instances and to show concrete concern to establish a healthy moral and psychological climate in every ideological collective, where there must also be a reliable reserve of party cadres.

Individual creative unions and many cultural institutions are still very far from the urgent problems of the countryside. Some literary people, artists, cinematographers and architects claim to be absolutely in favor of close links with rural workers, but in practice they limit themselves merely to episodic "raids", as has already been mentioned at the 15th Kazakh CP Congress.

We have a great deal of work to do. The problems facing us await their solution and a solution that must unconditionally be highly effective. And in this sense we must free ourselves definitively from everything that obstructs harmonious and precise work and not waste time, which some ministries, departments and institutions are still good at doing.

Recently, the Ministries of Agriculture and the Fruit and Vegetable Industry together with the board of the Kazakh SSR Voluntary Society of Booklovers held a so-called "republican scientific and practical conference." It sat for a whole working day and came to the "valuable" conclusion that indeed a good book about the countryside was necessary and indeed useful.

Was it really necessary to sit for a whole day to make such a "discovery?"

It is necessary to remind everybody with all seriousness of the party's demand -- to save worktime, strengthen labor discipline from worker to minister, and strictly observe state order in everything so as to sharply boost returns from our entire economy just on this basis, without an additional investments.

Kazakhstan can and must provide the country with the most varied products of its multisectorial industry as well as much as possible high-quality grain, meat, milk, vegetables and fruits. We have everything at our disposal to considerably increase our contribution to the great cause of the whole people -- the practical fulfillment of the Food Program.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Kunayev said: The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum pointed out in particular that the fulfillment of this program must not be delayed, it noted bluntly that workers in the agroindustrial complex must step up their efforts from day to day and work so that the tremendous resources being chaneled into the resolution of this task produce dividends right now and even bigger ones tomorrow.

The party very pointedly draws attention, comrades, to the fact that the steady boosting of the economy and improvement of the people's well-being is our duty to Soviet people and is our international duty.

You know that, in posing the question in this way, the party is guided by the wise Leninist instruction that we exert our chief influence on the world revolutionary process by our economic policy.

The whole history of the republican party organization convincingly attests to the fact that Kazakhstan's Communists have always fulfilled with honor the most complex tasks of our party and its combat staff, the Leninist Central Committee.

There is no doubt that this time too the Communists and all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan will make a worthy contribution to the successful realization of the targets of the country's food program.

EDITORIAL ON MORAL ASPECTS OF DISCIPLINE

PM311057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Discipline and Morals"]

[Text] Several years ago the collective of Moscow's M.V. Frunze cotton fabric factory was awarded the honorific title "exemplary".

This means that labor and living conditions and, most important, people's attitude toward work and public affairs have changed for the better at the enterprises. "We are striving," the famous spinner, Z. Korshunova, says, "to ensure that each worker in our factory not only has an exemplary attitude toward the work entrusted to him but is himself an example for the people around him in his daily life. Now we ourselves are strict controllers of output quality and the violators of discipline have to account for themselves to the team in the first place...."

The cultivation of a healthy ideological and moral climate in each link of our society, of an atmosphere of trust in man and high exactingness, is an inalienable characteristic of mature socialism. Conscious discipline, high political standards, the awareness and performance of one's duties and rights -- these characterize the level of the moral maturity of the man of labor, and they are reliable indicators according to which those around him evaluate his behavior. The higher our society rises in its development, the more intolerable are deviations from the standards of socialist morality and intercourse and the demands of Soviet laws. The observance of these standards must become for each one of us a natural requirement, an immutable inherent rule.

Conscious socialist discipline is manifested mainly in conscientious labor for the common good. It has long been known that the quality of labor is not only an economic but also a moral term. The best guarantee of it has been and remains the worker's conscience, the working man's sense of dignity. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders must evaluate more exactingly and from more principled positions people's attitude toward work and the pledges they have made, must enhance the prestige of honest and conscientious labor and must try to ensure that each person fulfills his quota, his production target. The Muscovites' initiative "honor and glory -- according to labor!" is aimed at attaining high indicators, improving the moral and psychological climate and creating exemplary order in production. It is important for this slogan to become the standard for each labor collective's life and work.

"What we need is conscious, worker discipline, such as would push production forward," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the meeting with Moscow machine tool builders. "We need to fill the struggle for discipline with great meaning, link it directly with the fulfillment of production tasks, then there will not be any wasted efforts, so to speak. Then what was outlined by the party Central Committee's November plenum will be fulfilled."

Our moral example is the man who places the public interest, the high principles of collectivism and comradeship, above all else. He is always in the frontline of the struggle for the nationwide cause. To observe the standards of socialist morality and the call of public duty means not to be afraid of difficulties and to take upon oneself the burden of what society needs. If necessary, to transfer to the laggard team, possibly even losing some pay, or to volunteer to go to remote rural areas after the end of one's studies, or, let us say, selflessly to devote one's free time to the education of children in the locality.

We still encounter instances of a disregard for commonly accepted moral values, of a consumerist attitude toward life and work and the people's property, which some people are still inclined to view -- as Lenin put it -- "from the viewpoint of the sole notion: 'Grab a little bit more and clear off'; such attitudes contravene the collectivist standards of socialism. Such a mentality is fertile ground for the growth of egoism, acquisitiveness and indifference toward public affairs and concerns.

The strengthening of discipline is an urgent requirement of life. The shirkers, bad workmen and loafers harm not so much themselves as the collective and society as a whole. It is important to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward those who violate social discipline and order and flout the standards of our morality. Nor can a person's attitude toward labor in production or in an institution, or his daily conduct remain outside the sphere of society's attention. It is necessary to wage a more decisive struggle, especially against those who abuse alcohol and lose their human dignity and honor. It has been convincingly shown in practice that such negative phenomena must and can be counteracted successfully by combining the force of the law with effective public control. The widespread movement for the strengthening of discipline, however, should not be allowed to just skim along the surface, be dissipated on trifles or be reduced to simply counting up the minutes lost by latecomers. The introduction of order in all production links, in society, is a task that must be accomplished by "the whole world," by all working people.

Communists, above all others, are duty bound to set an example of discipline and self-discipline. Each one of them is a reflection of the great trust, of the prestige gained by Lenin's party among the masses through the correctness of its cause, through its constant concern for the interests and needs of the working people. This is not only a great honor but also an enormous responsibility. Socialist discipline and standards of morality are one and the same for all, regardless of the position occupied. The party organizations must -- in the Leninist way -- approach each communist exactingly and from positions of principle and must supplement their ranks, as V.I. Lenin taught us, with the very best people those "who can be vouched for, who will not take a single word at its face value, who will not say a single word against their conscience."

Socialism has created a fundamentally new quality of life for the working masses, a social climate in which man does not know the oppressing feeling of uncertainty about tomorrow, which is dominated by the collectivist spirit and comradely mutual assistance, moral health and social optimism. The consistent and decisive struggle against shortcomings, against the antipodes of socialist morals, and for the strengthening of conscious discipline is the guarantee of the successful formation of the new man and of our advance toward communism.

MOSCOW TRIAL INVOLVES ANTI-SOVIET PUBLICATION

LD311828 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 31 TASS -- A trial of Zoya Krakhmalnikova opened in Moscow today. It is presided over by Deputy Chairman of the City People's Court Vasiliy Romanov. Zoya Krakhmalnikova is accused of illegal production of the anti-Soviet slanderous almanac NADEZHDA [HOPE] starting from 1976. The almanac was sent abroad by secret channels. It was then distributed in Western countries, and attempts were made to smuggle a considerable number of its printed copies into the Soviet Union.

The almanac NADEZHDA contained articles slandering the Soviet state which were disguised as research papers of a historical and religious-philosophical nature.

Zoya Krakhmalnikova is facing charges in accordance with Article 70, Clause 1 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONSUMER SERVICES RESOLUTION

PM301201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers: On Further Developing and Improving Consumer Services to the Population"]

[Text] On the basis of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums for steadily improving Soviet people's well-being, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Further Developing and Improving Consumer Services to the Population."

The resolution notes that large-scale measures to develop consumer services to the population are being implemented in the country with a view to improving the working people's living conditions.

At the same time the level of consumer services that has been achieved does not fully meet Soviet people's increased requirements. There are still many substantial shortcomings in the work of consumer services enterprises and organizations. The times specified for fulfilling orders are often violated and in a number of cases the population wastes a great deal of time on satisfying requirements for consumer services. The standard of production and services at many enterprises remains low. Consumer services are insufficiently developed in many rural regions.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed the central committees of union republic communist parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms and USSR ministries and departments to step up their attention toward questions of developing and improving the activity of consumer service enterprises and display constant concern for strengthening the material and technical base of this important sector of the national economy and creating up-to-date consumer service enterprises. They must implement measures aimed at ensuring the fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's demand for consumer services and improving the quality and standard of service.

The resolution stresses that the main directions in the development of consumer services must be: the expansion of services that restore the consumer properties of articles in the population's possession (the repair of radio and television equipment, household machines and appliances, furniture, footwear and clothing, laundry services and dry cleaning); the satisfaction of the population's requirements for the services of hairdressers, bathhouses, photographic studios and workshops for the hire of consumer durables; and the manufacture of high quality articles to meet the population's orders.

Union republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are instructed:

to adopt measures to introduce new types of consumer services and progressive forms of service (the speedy fulfillment of orders for repairs of household equipment and dry cleaning, services by subscription, the collection and delivery of orders at the working people's places of residence and so forth) and to expand the network of comprehensive reception points and high-grade consumer service enterprises;

to ensure that comprehensive reception points and consumer service centers located in rural areas accept orders for all types of services offered by consumer service enterprises on the territory of the region in question, that equipment is provided at work places for radio mechanics and fitters to repair household machinery and appliances and carry out various other jobs and that telephones are installed;

to continue to improve the work schedule of consumer service enterprises so that it is as convenient as possible for working people.

The resolution defines measures to further develop the material and technical base for consumer services to the population. It is proposed to allocate the state capital investments for these purposes on an appropriate scale in 1984-1985.

Consumer service enterprises and organizations are granted privileges as regards credit from the USSR Gosbank and the All-Union Bank for financing capital investment for the construction, expansion, modernization and retooling of production.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblisplkoms and USSR construction ministries must elaborate and implement measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for the construction and commissioning of consumer service facilities.

The resolution draws attention to the need to step up work to create specialized production associations for the main types of consumer services and also to build highly mechanized main enterprises for these production associations in republica, kray and oblast centers and major cities and branches or shops in other cities and rayon centers.

The State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy is instructed to revise its existing standard plans and elaborate new ones for consumer service enterprises for the country's various climatic zones, and also to elaborate design norms for consumer service enterprises. In the course of the revision of drafts for the planning of administrative regions and drafts for the planning and construction of settlements in rural localities provision must be made for the construction of consumer service enterprises there.

Union republic councils of ministers and the relevant USSR ministries and departments must ensure the participation of their subordinate enterprises and organizations in the construction of consumer service centers and other consumer service facilities out of their own resources and the allocation of premises to accommodate comprehensive reception points in sanatoriums, boarding houses and leisure centers. Concrete targets must be set for extending the network of consumer services at industrial enterprises and constructions sites so as to ensure that the majority of workers at these enterprises and organizations are covered by consumer services by 1985. In the planning of major industrial complexes and projects provision must be made for the construction of consumer service enterprises and consumer service enterprises must be extended and built at major railroad stations, sea ports and air ports and passenger stations; the construction of comprehensive consumer service reception points on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at timber procurement establishments must be completed in 1983-1985.

A range of measures aimed at speeding up scientific and technical progress in the sector are envisaged. The Central Committees of union republic communist parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, union and autonimous republic Councils of Ministers and local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to involve the collectives of industrial enterprises more wisely in giving patronage assistance to consumer service enterprises in mechanizing labor-intensive operations.

The resolution sets targets for the relevant ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for the development, production and delivery in 1983-1986 of new equipment, appliances, instruments, means of mechanization and specialized vehicles for consumer service enterprises and for increasing the production capacities of a number of plants supplying machinery for consumer services. Here it is stressed that ministries and departments must proceed on the basis of the need to create machine systems that make it possible to fulfill the complete cycle of successive manufacturing operations for various types of consumer services.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to step up their leadership of scientific research and design organizations in consumer services and to increase the responsibility of their leaders for the topicality of their subjects of study, the scientific, technical and economic standard of their work, the fulfillment of plans and targets for the elaboration of progressive designs for consumer service enterprises and the creation and wide introduction of the latest manufacturing processes.

It is deemed expedient to reform the Scientific Research Technological and Chemical Institute of Consumer Services under the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services to the population as the Central Scientific Research Institute of Consumer Services to the population under that ministry. The institute is to be entrusted with the functions of the main scientific organization for the elaboration of the sector's most important technical and socioeconomic problems, and also with the methodological leadership of scientific research, design and manufacturing organizations under the consumer services ministries of the union republics.

The resolution defines measures to perfect and improve material and technical provisions for consumer service enterprises. To this end:

The USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR Ministry of Light Industry and other USSR ministries and departments that elaborate balances and plans for the distribution of output in the range assigned to them are instructed to ensure the allocation to union republic councils of ministers and also to USSR ministries and departments that have consumer service enterprises under their jurisdiction of material and technical resources and motor transport for consumer service enterprises in the quantities needed.

Ministries manufacturing radio and television equipment, household machinery and appliances are instructed to provide consumer service enterprises with spare parts in accordance with the norms laid down and the contracts concluded, as well as the necessary equipment, general purpose control and measuring instruments, diagnostic tools and instruments for the repair of radio and television equipment, household machinery and appliances, including that needed for carrying out work at people's homes.

Targets area set for union republic councils of ministers to allocate, in 1984-1985, small-capacity trucks and motor cycles with sidecars for enterprises that repair radio and television equipment, household machinery and appliances and enterprises that offer the population consumer durables for hire.

Union republic councils of ministers are instructed to adopt measures to extend services for the reapir of housing out of the population's resources and to involve consumer service enterprises more widely in work to improve the equipment and decoration of apartments in cooperative apartment blocks in accordance with citizens' orders.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are granted the right, where necessary, to transfer part of the stocks of timber, construction materials and other materials withheld from the market to consumer service enterprises for work on repairing housing out of the population's resources.

It is planned to implement measures to ensure that the consumer service system is more fully staffed with skilled cadres, to extend and strengthen the education material base of vocational and technical institutions and a number of other educational institutions in the sector, to improve the qualifications of workers at enterprises and train them in a second profession and to step up people's material interest in the introduction of new types and forms of service.

The Komsomol Central Committee's initiative on sending a large detachment of Komsomol members and young people to work in the consumer services system as a form of public service was approved.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are instructed to bring in pensioners, housewives and students to enterprises and organizations more widely for part-time work and to adopt measures to improve housing conditions for consumer service workers, provide them with children's preschool institutions, extend the network of Pioneer camps and organize recreational measures and leisure for working people in the sector.

The central committees of union republic communist parties and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are instructed to step up organizational work to develop and improve consumer services to the population and increase the responsibility of leaders of soviet and economic organs, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the resolution of these questions, ensuring their unconditional fulfillment of measures aimed at the fuller satisfaction of working people's requirements for consumer services. It is necessary to improve leadership of the activity of primary party organizations at consumer service enterprises, give them assistance in mobilizing labor collectives to fulfill state plans and socialist pledges and educate service workers in the spirit of high responsibility for the fulfillment of their duties, intolerance of shortcoming in work, the strictest observance of labor and state discipline, a thrifty approach to socialist property and the strict fulfillment of the rules of consumer services.

Editorial offices of central and republic newspapers and journals and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting should study in greater depth the work of consumer service enterprises, publicize their activity with greater skill, actively propagandize the experience of leading collectives and the best workers, help to increase the social prestige of the professions of service workers and more fully reflect the activity of party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations in developing consumer services, ensuring the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and improving the quality of the fulfillment of orders and the standard of services to the working people.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all workers in the service sphere will adopt the necessary measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for developing and improving consumer services to the population and will achieve new successes in implementing the measures outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums for further improving the Soviet people's well-being.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 26-30 MARCH

LD010313 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26-30 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

26 March

Sowing of early spring crops is proceeding at fast rates in the Ukraine. Up to a 250,000 hectares are being sown daily. Odessa, Nikolayev, and Crimea Oblast farms have completed sowing. By Friday, more than 1.5 million hectares were sown in the republic. (0300 GMT)

Grain growers in southern and eastern rayons of Rostov Oblast have started spring sowing a week earlier than last year. On the Don this year more than 2 million hectares will be sown with spring crops, much more than usual. (0500 GMT)

Early grain sowing has ended in valleys of Chimken Oblast. Selective sowing of fine-fibre cotton has begun in Surkhandarya Oblast. Two-thirds of cotton area is to be sown to fine-fibre varieties here.

In south Uzbekistan: Rice planting has started. First to start work are farmers of Gagarin Rayon of Surkhandarya Oblast. (0900 GMT)

The majority of farms in Stavropol Kray have begun to sowing beet. The area allocated to this crop is 44,500 hectares. It is planned to dispatch 1 million tons of beet to sugar factories. (1630 GMT)

Early spring crop sowing has started in the southwestern rayons of the Belorussian Polesye. Farms in Brest Oblast are to sow over 200,000 hectares with grain and pulse crops. (1850 GMT)

27 March

Kuban: Sugar beet sowing has begun. The sowing norm will be 3-6 kg/hectares, instead of 25 kg/hectares, saving about 410 million in the kray as single-shoot seed will be used. (0500 GMT)

Stavropol Kray: Ipatrovskiy Rayon is first to complete sowing of early crops -- 30,000 hectares. In 3 working days, since the start of the five year plan Ipatovskiy grain growers have given the country 400,000 tons of grain thus exceeding their plan by 100,000 tons. Kirghizia: As of this morning, spring and cereal crops have been sown on 100,000 hectares. Wheat and barley are being sown in all cultivated areas of the republic including mountainous areas. The gross yield of grain will be almost 1.5 million tons. (0700 GMT)

28 March

Farms in the southern part of Khabarovsk Oblast started sowing barley, oats, and wheat today. It is planned to complete sowing in 10 working days. (0900 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops has ended in the Kuban. A total of 300,000 hectares are sown with barley, otas, peas, grasses, and other crops. (1100 GMT)

Central Chernozem Zone: Spring field work has begun in Belgorod Oblast. Snow retention is underway in southern rayons. Kirghizia: Mass sowing of perennial grasses has begun in Issyk-Kul Oblast. Target: 70 tons of dry hay from each hectare. Perennial grasses are also being sown in Osh Oblast, and Chu and Talass Valleys. Northern Caucasus: Spring runoff of water has begun on the main canals of Stavropolye.

Glaciologists warn that there is rather less moisture in the Caucasus Mountains than usual. For this reason, all 350 irrigated farms of the kray have decided to give priority to storing the spring flood water in the steppes. Kazakh virgin lands: A million hectares will be sown with new varieties of spring wheat in Tselingrad Oblast this year. Tselinnaya-21, Omskaya-9, Almaz and several others seem promising. Nearly 90 percent of the seed is in first or second class condition. Non-Chernozem Zone of RSFSR: In Mari ASSR, the collective contract method is being widely applied in the fields, following a seminar on the subject in Yoshkar-Ola. (1200 GMT)

29 March

In the Ukraine about 2.5 million hectares is sown with early barley, the largest area for one crop among the early grain crops. Sowing has begun in the central and northern zone. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of early cereals began today on the 2d million hectares in the Don area. (1200 GMT)

Spring has arrived early in the Yenisey Taiga and many fields in Krasnoyarsk Kray are freed of snow and preparations are beginning for sowing. Ninety percent of tractors and two-thirds of other machinery have been repaired. (2204 GMT)

30 March

The distinguishing feature of new varieties of grain crops is their resistance to lodging which is important to raise the efficiency of mechanized harvesting and to reduce fuel consumption. Varieties with this quality include Kharkovskaya-78, Olimpiada-80, Saratovskaya-5 winter rye, and Pervenets and Druzhba barley. There are also new varieties of vegetable and potato crops suitable for mechanized harvesting using tomato-picking and potato-lifting combines. Furthermore, the cucumbers and tomatoes can stay 25-30 days in the beds when ripe without losing quality. Among the regionally zoned varieties are early-maturing corn hybrids which will make it possible to increase production of fodder grains not only in areas where corn is traditionally cultivated, but also in new places in the Volga region, the Central Chernozem Zone, and elsewhere. The range of fruit and berry crops is being substantially expanded. Two new varieties of apple ripening close to winter time, Krymskaya-Zimnyaya and Tavriya, have been commended, as have Vengerka-Donetskaya-Rannyaya and Kirgizskaya-Prevoskhodnaya plums and a whole range of other crops. Among the berries in the new varieties are Zhemchuzhnitsa strawberries and Bogatyr blackcurrent. (1200 GMT)

In Stavropol Kray sowing of early spring crops has been completed on about 300,000 hectares. At the same time almost 500,000 hectares of weakened winter crops has been oversown and resown. Kirovograd Oblast has completed sowing of early grain crops and resowing of weak winter crops. On 300,000 hectares of winter crops top dressing is nearing completion. (1630 GMT)

Rajik farmers have started to sow cotton. Over 300,000 hectares are allocated to the crop.

BRIEFS

UZBEK GRAIN CULTIVATION -- It was reported during a gathering of the republic's young corn-growers in Tashkent on 4 March that the sowing area under grain cultivation in the Uzbek SSR should to raised to 340,000 hectares in 1983. [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Mar 83 p 1 GF]